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TROLLEY PLANS OF NEW HAVEN ROAD OUTLINED

Railroad Committee Hears Plea for Rehabilitation Program

OLD STATE STATUTE NOW STANDS IN WAY

Both Springfield and Worcester Insist on Restrictive Amendments to Bill

Plans of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to rehabilitate and operate the Springfield Street Railway Company and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company were outlined before the Legislature's Committee on Railroads to-day by officials of the New Haven road, petitioning for permission to acquire and hold securities and properties of the electric lines.

Although the proposals of the road meet with the general approval of local authorities in Worcester and Springfield, representatives of the cities appeared at the hearing and testified that they wished amendments providing that the proposed legislation shall not become operative until the city councils in Worcester and Springfield have approved such amendments, respectively said at the hearing.

Official Outlines Plans

E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven road, appeared before the committee and explained in detail plans which are proposed to improve and renovate the street railways in the two cities. If the measure goes through, the New Haven road will control most of the street railway transportation in the western part of Massachusetts, the territory served by the Boston & Albany Railroad with steam transport at present.

Observers in railroad circles frequently mentioned the possibility of competitive influences entering the field, through control by the New Haven road of the Springfield and Worcester properties.

The bill discussed before the committee today provided for acquisition of the New England Investment Company, a holding company which controls the street railway interests.

Much of the securities of this company is in the hands of the New Haven road at present, but under Massachusetts statutes they are unable to exercise any managerial or operative influence in affairs of the road, and are losing \$4,000,000, a year through operating inefficiencies, it was testified.

Federal Action Taken in 1914

In 1914 the federal courts ordered the New Haven Company to give up all its street railway subsidiaries, among them companies in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, as well as those in Massachusetts. With the advent of the war and the depreciation in the value of street railway securities, the court suspended the operation of the order, and finally vacated it, so that the road, as far as the Federal Government is concerned, may continue to hold its trolley lines.

The New Haven, according to Mr. Buckland, has an investment of \$12,000,000 in the New England Investment Company. Its street railway companies in Connecticut are doing much better than those in Massachusetts, largely because the railroad can operate them directly there. It is believed, she said, that if the Springfield and Worcester companies are rehabilitated, it will be possible to put them on a paying basis.

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American Indian Chief Joins Teaching Staff

By the Associated Press

Colorado Springs, Colo.

March 10

CHIEF BRAVE HAWK, full-blooded Sioux chieftain from the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, has joined the faculty of the Cheyenne High School to teach Indian lore.

The Indian, the typical American, who is fast disappearing, will certainly be the basis for western art, music and literature in the future," Lloyd Shaw, principal of the school, explained in announcing the course.

The young chieftain's grand uncle was Rain-in-the-Face, the famous chieftain, who often opposed General Custer.

SEATTLE WOMAN ELECTED MAYOR BY WIDE MARGIN

Mrs. Landes, on Platform of Law Enforcement, Wins Against Incumbent

Seattle, Wash., March 10 (Special)—Mrs. Bertha Knight Landes was elected Mayor of Seattle by a larger majority than has been given any candidate for that office in many years. Mrs. Landes, a member of the Seattle City Council for four years and president for two, won election over Edwin J. Brown, incumbent, whose four-year administration of the office has been subject to constant criticism for failure in law enforcement, and particularly for failure of co-operation with federal and other agencies engaged in effort to suppress the liquor traffic.

The municipal campaign in Seattle ran concurrent with the trial, conviction, and sentence of a large number of persons charged by the federal prohibition authorities with conspiracy in violation of the prohibition law. The trial began Jan. 18, and verdict was returned on Feb. 20, just three days before the primary election.

Issue in Campaign

Sentences were imposed by the federal district judge on March 8, on the eve of the final election. The testimony in this trial seriously implicated the city administration and members of the police force, and had much weight with the voters. Mrs. Landes, for many years active in women's club work and in efforts for civic betterment, was pledged to better enforcement of the law, and this pledge was supported by her record.

As president of the City Council she was called upon, in the summer of 1924, to act as Mayor pro tempore in the absence of Mayor Brown, and in this capacity she discharged the chief of police and issued sweeping orders for community cleanliness. This effort was terminated by the return of Mayor Brown, but the record stood and counted to the credit of Mrs. Landes as a candidate in the election.

Mrs. Landes is a native of Ware, Mass. She is a graduate of the University of Indiana and wife of Harry Landes, who graduated from the same university. They came to Seattle in 1895. Since then Mr. Landes has been a member of the faculty of the University of Washington, for a time acting president and now dean of the school of science.

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An investigation by a committee,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Broader Citizenship Service Purposed by De Molay Council

Spread Through Europe, \$1,000,000 Educational Fund and More Summer Camps Among Goals—205,000 Youths Initiated in Seven Years

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10 (Special)—A broader citizenship service to an increasing number of young men of the United States and many other parts of the world will be the objective of the Grand Council, Order of De Molay, at its annual meeting here March 15 to 17. The

according to officials at national headquarters here.

Among these will be legislation to increase the number of De Molay summer camps for the benefit of members of the order in every section of the United States. Plans already have been made for this summer at these points: Asheville, N. C.; Lake Winnebago, N. H.; Manistee, Mich.; El Portal, Calif.; Hollister, Mo.; Spirit Lake, Ia., and Bear Lake, near Estes Park, Colo. This is an increase of three over the number held last year.

The camps are conducted for the training of De Molay leaders, and for recreational purposes. Camp sites are surrounded with the beauties of nature, in mountain, lake,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



Shortage in Clam Chowder Forecast

Cape Cod Diggers Notify the Dealers Price Is Going Up to \$1 a Peck

A further topic will be progress in the raising of an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 to be used in aiding deserving young men of the De Molay Order toward an education. The endowment fund program was launched at the St. Louis meeting of the council.

Plans for carrying the foundations of this order of young good citizens—clean, upright living, loyalty to their country and the institutions of society and service to humanity—to a larger number of young men in foreign countries, especially countries of Europe, will be a feature of the meeting. Sessions are to be in the Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, presided over by Judge Alexander G. Cochran of St. Louis, Grand Master Councilor of the order.

Plans in preparing training of young men both in cultural and vocational courses. John H. Glazier of New York, Deputy Grand Master Councilor, is chairman of the fund committee.

Other leaders in the annual meeting here will include:

Melvin M. Johnson, of Boston, council member.

Judge Hubert Utterback, of Des Moines, Iowa, Deputy Grand Master Councilor for Iowa.

William M. Gordon, of Winnipeg, Deputy for the Grand Council for Canada.

Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, Deputy Grand Councilor for his State.

Judge Utterback and Senator Robinson recently have been appointed members of the Grand Council. Other new members to attend the meeting here will be: Chandler C. Cohagan of Billings, Deputy for Montana, and John K. Dunley of Slater, Deputy for northeast Missouri.

Summer Camps

The governing body of the order this session this year will have to do with more questions affecting the betterment and extension of De Molay than at any previous meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (P)—The Cape Cod clams today joined in the movement to push the cost of living upward. The clam-diggers of Buzzard's Bay served notice on the dealers that they would stop digging unless the price went up to \$1 a peck. The present price is 80 cents.

O. R. Besse of Onset, a dealer in clams, made public the demands of the diggers. The attitude of the dealers was not announced. The clam-diggers, Besse said, based their demands on the increased cost of living since the World War.

It was said that a shortage of clam chowder in Brockton, Boston, New Bedford and other cities would result if the diggers carried out their threat, as Cape Cod and Buzzard's Bay points are the main sources of the Massachusetts clam supply.

COTTON TRADE HOURS TO BE BALLOTTED ON

Action of Committee Causes Much Surprise to Members

MANCHESTER, March 10—The cotton trade was taken completely by surprise yesterday when, after a discussion lasting over two hours, the short time organization committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Associations announced that they had decided to take a ballot on the extension of the working hours from the present 30 1/2 hours week to 35, and that the proposal would be accompanied with a strong recommendation to support the decision.

Why this decision has been made is somewhat of a mystery, for the spinners declare that the position in the American yarn section during the last two or three weeks had steadily declined, and was actually worse than at any period since the beginning of 1925. It is pretty generally known that many firms have been acting disloyally to the federation by working longer than the recommended hours, and it can only be surmised that this has in some measure influenced today's decision. The ballot papers are returnable for Tuesday, March 30, and if the recommendation gets sufficient support the extension of the hours will commence on April 5.

ITALO-GREEK LOAN UNDER DISCUSSION

By Special Cable

ROME, March 10—Negotiations are being made between the Greek Minister of Communication, Mr. Tabularis, and the Italian Government for a loan to Greece of \$10,000,000, dependent upon American credits to Italy. Greece would purchase in Italy, arms, textiles, rolling stock and telegraphic and telephone apparatus.

One concession made to Greece is the removal of the embargo whereby Greek ships were not permitted to call at Italian ports. The negotiations will further be advanced by the assumption by Italy of control of the customs at Saloniiki, Yugoslavia.

Names submitted for election were as follows: president, Charles Knowles Bolton, Shirley; vice-president, William C. Endicott, Danvers; recording secretary, Albert Thornhill, Boston; corresponding secretary, William Sumner Appleton, Boston; librarian, Thomas G. Frothingham, Boston; director of museum, the Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse, West Newbury; trustees for three years, Mrs. L. Vernon Briggs, Walter C. Baylies, Mrs. William L. McKee, all of Boston and Phillip L. Spalding, Milton.

The great need now, Mr. Bolton declared, is to complete the work of renovating, fireproofing and restoring the Harrison Gray Otis House and the

Unknown Buyer Pays \$10,000 for Old Bible

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, March 10

BUTTON WINNETT'S Bible brought \$10,000 at a sale of historical documents and autograph letters. Since 1900 the Bible had been the property of Francois Ladier Diard, Mobile, Ala. The name of the purchaser was not revealed.

A book from the library of Nathan Hale was sold for \$1700 and "The Life of Stonewall Jackson," from the library of Gen. Robert E. Lee, \$50. The signature of Napoleon Bonaparte brought \$39 and a letter from George Washington to George Walton, dated Aug. 24, 1789, \$130.

FIRST DRY AIRSHIP FLEET ORDERED BY COAST GUARD CHIEF

The Locarno record. The Germans were urged to reflect on the wisdom of conserving the new era of friendship emanating from Locarno. To this the Germans replied that they, as well as the French, had their public opinion to think of, and pointed out that a retreat from their decision that no other country should be given a permanent seat in the League Council before Germany is elected would have a disastrous repercussion in Germany. President von Hindenburg is said to have informed the German delegates telegraphically that there must be "no abandonment of Germany's fundamental principle."

Reports from some quarters are to the effect that, although the British delegation announced in a communiqué that the conference between Sir Austen and Luther and Dr. Stresemann was friendly, it was extremely lively, especially when Sir Austen mentioned the danger of a collapse of the League of Nations if the Germans maintained their sole right to election to the Council and Spain should withdraw from the League.

OTTO KLEMPERER RE-ENGAGED
NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Otto Klemperer has been re-engaged as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra for next season, George Engles, manager of the society, announces. Walter Damrosch will direct the orchestra the first half of the season, but the conductor for the last five weeks has not been announced.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by Harvard Instrumental Club at room 7, Harvard 7-386. Fourth of a series of lectures on chamber music by Arthur Whiting, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Museum of Art, Harvard, 8-15. "Ladies' night," Joseph Webb Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Hotel Somersett, 6-15. Illustrated lecture on "The Art of the Americas" in the United States of the Bear," by Mrs. Jane Stannard Johnson, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon, 8-15. "Admiral Sir Edward L. Lomax," by Robert Lincoln O'Brien, dinner of Unitarian Club, Hotel Somersett, 6. Concert by University Double Quartet, first of a series of four recitals, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 8.

Theater
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8-15. Copley—"Hay Fever," 8-15. Keith—Vanderbilt, 2-15. Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8-15. Repertory—"Heartbreak House," 8-15.

Music
Jordan Hall—Alan Farnham, violinist, 8-15. **Photographs**

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 9-15. Colonial—"Ben Hur," 9-15. **Colonial**

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address—"Uncle Sam as a Peasant," Miss Anna Weston, commissioner of legislation, United States Department of Labor, Women's Republican Club, 11. Boston Parliamentary Law Club, 10. Victoria, 2.

Exhibition of prints showing different possibilities in the treatment of various photographs by Frank J. Jordan, Bromfield Street, by Franklin I. Jordan of Newton Highlands.

Lecture—"History of Culture in Italy," the Pontifical Catholic Middle Ages," by Dr. Bruno de Rossi, Foggs Art Museum, Harvard University.

Music

Jordan Hall—Doris Doe, contralto, 2.



- (1) Has there been a referendum on prohibition?
 - (2) In what way is a cobbler one of New York's most successful business men?
 - (3) What are the important considerations in selecting annuals for your garden?
 - (4) What two characteristics have been styled, "twins yet twain?" Why?
 - (5) What radio legislation is imperative?
 - (6) What has been the progress of arbitration treaties in Europe?
- These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

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An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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BRIAND FORMS NEW MINISTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

quired were not fulfilled. He said: "I have a financial plan whose execution, necessitating severe sacrifices, can only be realized if I have full authority and can control the Ministries of Interior, Justice and Public Works. Unless I am head of the Government I cannot carry out the scheme of financial restoration." He believes his opportunity will still come.

Meantime Raoul Peret, formerly president of the Chamber, accepts the office of Finance Minister. It is improbable that he will introduce startling innovations. His selection is important, because he belongs to the Center group, called the Gauche Radicale, and both Radicals and Socialists recently publicly barred him from office.

Cartellists Dropped

M. Briand appears to have delight in defining the radical excommunications, and after M. Doumer, takes M. Peret, who will be assisted by André Fallières, son of a former President of the Republic. Indeed, M. Briand has seized the opportunity of dropping aggressively the cartellists Ministers.

M. Briand, a prominent radical, who while in the Cabinet neglected to vote for the Cabinet at a critical moment, has been disembarked. With him goes M. Chautemps, who is another lieutenant of M. Herriot. Thereupon the emissaries of M. Herriot strongly protested, but M. Briand is apparently resolved not to have opponents in the Cabinet.

Further, M. Daladier, another ardent cartellist, was left outside the combination. Places for these three have been distributed as follows: Minister of Justice, Pierre Laval, who is a henchman of M. Briand; Minister of Interior, Louis Malvy, who held the same post before his election by the senatorial high court; Minister of Education, Lucien Lamouroux, who was reporter of the finance commission.

Cabinet Character Changed

Thus M. Briand has cleaned his cabinet of doctrinaire cartellists, who were a source of weakness rather than strength. Probably he will not suffer in Parliament, because the majority of the Radicals are now convinced that it is impossible to associate with the Socialists.

The undersecretary in charge, M. Delonelou, who will be personal assistant to M. Briand. Though the changes appear slight, they alter the entire character of the Government, which while drawing its ministers from the same groups, yet has broken away from the cartellist idea, and obviously intends to find support in the center, extending little way to the Right. Whether, after months of maneuvering, M. Briand has managed to consolidate his position is doubtful. His immediate job is to restore order in Geneva, where last week's diplomatic negotiations at Paris, which seemed to have brought an appearance, have proved, owing to the upheaval, to be of no avail.

MAYOR ACCEPTS HERSEY RESIGNATION

The resignation of Brig. Gen. Mark L. Hersey, superintendent of the supply department, has been accepted by Mayor Nichols to take effect Saturday. The Mayor said that he had not as yet decided upon a regular appointee to fill the vacancy but did say that any appointment he did make will be from outside the department ranks. The temporary appointee for the position is Frank L. Brier, city treasurer. Mr. Hersey has held the position but a short time having been appointed to it by Mayor Curley only last fall.

TO HEAR MRS. HARRISON

Mrs. T. Harrison of New York, secretary of the education department of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, will address the Massachusetts branch at a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club tomorrow. Following the luncheon a motion picture seeking to show the utility of war will be shown.

These Questions Were Answered in

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TELEPHONE HAS ITS JUBILEE

330,000 Employees of Bell System Celebrate 50 Years of Company's Service

Today more than 30,000 telephone employees in New England joined with over 300,000 other employees in the Bell System by wearing a specially designed button marking the fiftieth anniversary of the telephone.

The button is one inch in diameter. In the center of a blue background is a reproduction of a modern telephone in black, on either side of which are the figures 5 and 0 in white.

In addition to this public observance of the anniversary, every telephone employee has received the following message, signed by W. S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company:

"To the Men and Women of the Bell System:

"On March 10, 1876, the first message was transmitted over the telephone. From his laboratory on the top floor of an old house at 5 Exeter Place, Boston, Alexander Graham Bell telephoned to Thomas A. Watson, his assistant, in another room on the same floor: 'Mr. Watson, come here. I want you.'

"For 50 years now the telephone has brought into speaking communication countless numbers of people. Each year has seen an ever-increasing record of telephone conversations, increasing business and social co-operation. The use of so many in joy in time of sickness and in death, the telephone has rendered its priceless service. In truth, it has made neighbors of the people of the Nation."

"Many of the hundreds of thousands of employees of the Bell System have expressed a desire to participate personally in some observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the telephone. In order that all may do so, an emblem in the form of a pin has been provided, to be worn by telephone people everywhere upon the tenth of March. In this way and on this particular day, all can join in commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the telephone."

ROAD'S TROLLEY PLANS OUTLINED

(Continued from Page 1)

on which were representatives of the two cities in question, reported that new rolling stock and other equipment to the amount of \$1,500,000 in the case of Springfield, and \$1,000,000 in the case of Worcester, should be secured.

The rehabilitation plan, however, said Mr. Buckland, is held up through the existence of a Massachusetts statute which prohibits the New Haven from buying the securities of the New England Investment Company. Therefore the company is seeking the consent of the Legislature to the plan.

In the transportation field, thought Mr. Buckland, there should be co-ordination of railroad, railway and bus service. Railroads will continue to be the main factor in transportation, but in cities of the size of Springfield and Worcester, however, the speaker said, transportation will continue to be carried by street rail ways, while motorbuses will operate between cities situated a short distance apart, and from the suburbs into the cities. It is to bring such an efficient system of transportation about, said the speaker, that the road is making its present attempt.

William C. Mellish, city solicitor of Worcester, said the City Council of his community has not yet acted on the bill. Worcester, as well as Springfield, he said, believes that if the bill is enacted, it should contain a provision that it will not go into effect until it is accepted by those two city governments. This was agreed to by Mr. Buckland.

Ford Parker, Mayor of Springfield, opposed the suggestion of a member of the committee to the effect that action on the bill should be put over to the next session of the Legislature.

Representatives of the communities affected will be given an opportunity to present their views at the hearing to be held next Wednesday.

WOULD HAVE STATE CARE FOR CHILDREN

Charges that because of the "utter and hopeless disorganization" of the child placing-out division of the institutions department of the city of Boston, hundreds of children, taken from neglectful or unfortunate parents, are not properly cared for, were made today before the legislative Committee on Public Institutions by Chairman Charles L. Carr of the Boston Finance Commission, Mary E. Brady, investigator for the commission, and a number of heads of prominent social agencies. They asked that the children be taken out of the hands of the city and handed over to the State.

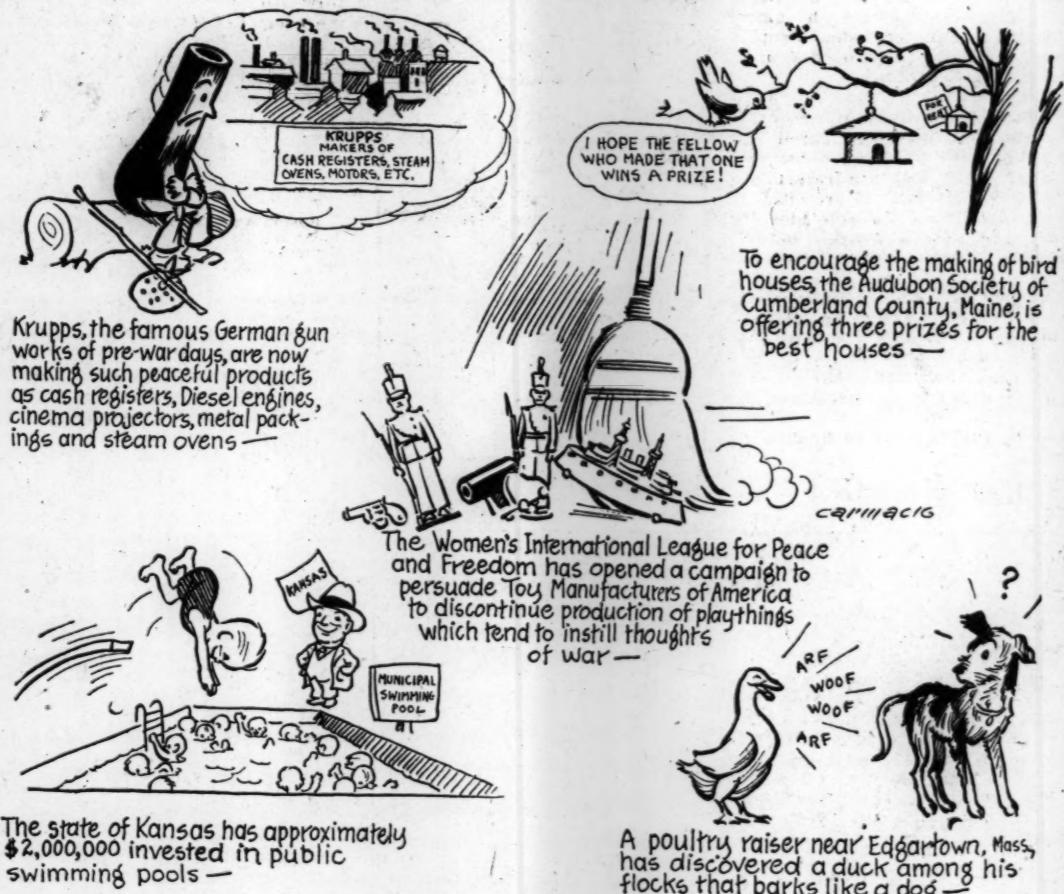
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The News Told in Pictures



The state of Kansas has approximately \$2,000,000 invested in public swimming pools —

NEW STEP IN HOUSE COMFORT VISUALIZED IN GAS HEATING

(Continued from Page 1)

reasonable and subject to only slight fluctuations, the gas companies competed with the electric companies in illumination until they were forced into providing gas for heat.

At that time 80 per cent of the gas supply was used in lighting and only 20 per cent for cooking and heating; today the percentages are reversed, largely because of the great increase in the use of gas for cooking. But gas companies have been reluctant to undertake the heating of houses.

New England because it was felt that no company was prepared to provide for the tremendous peak load that would be placed upon it during very cold winter days when great quantities of gas would be consumed.

Saving Through By-Products

With the anthracite supply steadily decreasing and prices rising, and with the discovery of valuable by-products given off in the process of making coal gas from the carbonization of bituminous coal, the gas companies see their way clear to supply heat in unlimited quantities at a cost relatively reasonable and economical. Gas heating is by no means visionary because there are now 800 households employing it in New England and a much larger percentage in other parts of the country.

It is pointed out by one of the advocates of community gas heating, Eugene C. Hulman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, who points out that gas heating is successfully employed in Haverhill, Worcester and Fall River. In Pawtucket there are 170 households heated by gas, and thousands more in other cities, San Francisco, for example, having more than 900.

Mr. Hultman says that Boston should lead other municipalities in what he regards as the most likely solution of the fuel problem. He says the reason why gas heating in Massachusetts cities is so undeveloped is due to New England's notion that it is dependent upon anthracite, whereas he says if the Legislature repeals the sliding scale break-making it possible for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to operate in competition with other fuel industries, it will be a forward step toward the solution of the state fuel problem.

Production Methods

The gas that is ordinarily used in Boston is water gas, mixed with coal oil gas; that which will be supplied for heating will contain a larger percentage of coal gas. This is obtained by roasting bituminous coal at a high temperature in a tightly closed retort. About 60 per cent of the coal is converted into coke, the other 40 per cent goes

into coal gas and the various by-products.

The gas is produced at a central plant and piped wherever needed. Unlike heat it can be piped for long distances; the Boston company already pipes some of its gas 20 miles. For this reason its range is almost unlimited and it is stated that a single company could easily supply the entire State of Massachusetts with unlimited amounts of gas if the demand were sufficient to justify the necessary capital outlays.

Coke will be produced in large quantities by this process, and it is believed that the market for coke will be greatly increased. With the cost of anthracite continually rising, it is expected that many people will turn to coke especially when a permanent supply is provided. People living beyond the reach of the gas will be supplied with coke, as will those living in cities who do not care to have gas heating introduced. Furthermore, the extensive use of coke should take some of the peak load off the gas companies during the extremely cold winter days.

Solution of Problem

That gas heating is coming rapidly and is the most feasible solution of the fuel problem is the opinion of engineers. In the opinion of Ralph G. Hudson, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it is the most needed single convenience in municipal life. He points out that its use will be based upon the sound economics of the conservation of energy and will place households more in line with municipal progress in other fields.

Professor Hudson makes the following statement in part: "Although it may not be generally known, one of the main problems in engineering circles today is how to provide a permanent fuel supply that may be used with convenience and economy. The lack of it at present is an outstanding defect in community life. We still employ solid or liquid fuels and individual heating plants, which means that we must provide space for fuel storage, endure smoke and ashes, and the expense in money and time of caring for furnaces. Furthermore ours is an inefficient system of heating, wasteful and extravagant; the supply of anthracite and fuel oils is limited and subject to fluctuations, as is the case of labor strikes, that

are known to occur frequently.

Mr. Hultman says that Boston should lead other municipalities in what he regards as the most likely solution of the fuel problem. He says the reason why gas heating in Massachusetts cities is so undeveloped is due to New England's notion that it is dependent upon anthracite,

he says, whereas he says if the Legislature repeals the sliding scale break-making it possible for the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to operate in competition with other fuel industries, it will be a forward step toward the solution of the state fuel problem.

Production Methods

The gas that is ordinarily used in Boston is water gas, mixed with coal oil gas; that which will be supplied for heating will contain a larger percentage of coal gas. This is obtained by roasting bituminous coal at a high temperature in a tightly closed retort. About 60 per cent of the coal is converted into coke, the other 40 per cent goes

into coal gas and the various by-products.

The gas is produced at a central plant and piped wherever needed. Unlike heat it can be piped for long distances; the Boston company already pipes some of its gas 20 miles. For this reason its range is almost unlimited and it is stated that a single company could easily supply the entire State of Massachusetts with unlimited amounts of gas if the demand were sufficient to justify the necessary capital outlays.

Coke will be produced in large quantities by this process, and it is believed that the market for coke will be greatly increased. With the cost of anthracite continually rising,

it is expected that many people will turn to coke especially when a permanent supply is provided. People living beyond the reach of the gas will be supplied with coke, as will those living in cities who do not care to have gas heating introduced. Furthermore, the extensive use of coke should take some of the peak load off the gas companies during the extremely cold winter days.

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LAW CODE STUDY WINS HIGH FAVOR

Harvard Faculty's Service in State Program of Reform Welcomed

With praise expressed generally at the State House for the public service and probable achievement of the survey of Boston criminal jurisprudence to be undertaken by the Harvard Law School faculty, members of the Legislature have indicated that the faculty's work will be enlisted by the Joint Committee on Justice, which at week's swamping hearings is trying, in executive session, to crystallize opinion and make recommendations.

Generally speaking, members of the Judiciary Committee feel that the Harvard survey is likely to be impartial, or high legal authority, and an important contribution toward solution of problems connected with law enforcement.

Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Law School, has consistently said in public addresses for some months that a broad survey of the problem was the only method of arriving at a correct solution of legal problems.

Views of Dean Pound

His point of view as one of the eminent authorities on American jurisprudence has been respected and taken cognizance of by those at the State House charged with authority to make recommendations looking toward improvement. In a statement made public last night, Dean Pound said:

"The proposed survey of crime and criminal justice in Greater Boston by the faculty of the Law School of Harvard University and specialists co-operating with the faculty is a pioneer undertaking in two respects. It is the first survey of the sort conducted by a faculty of law as a bit of collective scientific research. Also it will have a wider scope than the survey of criminal justice in Cleveland. It will cover the conditions of crime and factors in criminality as well as the administration of criminal justice. Very likely it will be some time before the plan is sufficiently matured in detail for publication."

"The general lines were determined before application was made to the corporation to finance the survey out of the Milton Fund. But the details will require much further study. The more limited scope of the Cleveland survey makes it necessary to work out many parts of the plan without much guidance from experience."

Those who are closest to the Judiciary Committee at the State

Formation of a cabinet to act as an advisory body was announced this afternoon by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University. The cabinet, authorized by the trustees, will be composed of the deans, the treasurer, comptroller and other university officials. It will not supplant the dean's council, which will continue its legislative power, but will act in an advisory capacity.

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Y.W.C.A. WINS AID OF BOSTON MEN

Business Interests Pledge Help in Raising \$1,500,000 New Building Fund

Co-operation of business men in securing an adequate new building for the Boston Young Women's Christian Association was pledged at a luncheon given at the Chamber of Commerce Building yesterday under the leadership of Chairman H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts; Robert G. Dodge, Edward J. Frost, Gordon Hutchins, James Jackson, Arthur S. Johnson, Louis J. Hunter, Andrew Marshall, George S. Mumford, Andrew J. Peters, A. C. Ratshesky and Frederick P. Royce.

Addressing the 250 business and banking men of the city, Mr. Cox said:

"When for the first time in 40 years the women of Boston come to the business men asking their help in raising money for the greatest women's organization in the world, it is up to the business men to put this appeal across."

"George C. Lee, the chairman of this campaign for \$1,500,000, which opens next Monday night, has already proven his belief in the work. He gave \$25,000 toward the sum which was purchased last year at Sturt Street, Cleveland Street. Last spring he pledged another \$25,000 toward the new building, and today he doubled his pledge, making his total contribution to date \$100,000."

"Mr. Lee is not giving only of his means; he is devoting many hours a day toward the organization of the business men's teams, and during next week will head the organization of 800 workers. The Y. W. C. A. campaign is the present concern of every man and woman in Boston—let us see that we men do our share."

"I am coming into this organization as a division leader to get this new building for four reasons," said Edward J. Frost, vice-president of William Fenn's Sons Co. "First, we employ about 2000 women and girls in our stores, and many of their financial and serious problems become the problems of the administration. A fit building where they may have recreation and social intercourse and friendship is a dire necessity in Boston. It is not creditable to Boston business men that they haven't it already. Second, I have daughters of my own. Third, this organization offers the thousands of girls of Greater Boston leadership and guidance. We cannot ignore their importance to the next generation. And finally, the women have appealed to the men of Boston; we cannot fail them."

Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, executive of the Boston Y. W. C. A. presented the present inadequate building situation and the difficulties under which the administration is struggling.

"I have heard," said Mrs. Wolfe, "that certain men have claimed that a new building for the girls of Boston—and the Y. W. C. A. is for all girls and women regardless of creed, nationality or race—would be a luxury. It is an extravagance to plan for 272,000 business girls a gymnasium, a swimming pool, a modern building and hotel? It is beauty too expensive to be offered to the girls and women of our city?"

By a rising vote the following resolution was adopted: "We, representing the business men of Boston, endorse this project and indicate our hearty approval of the coming campaign by pledging to it our time and support during the coming drive which opens next Monday night at the Chamber of Commerce."

OLDSMOBILE DEALERS HOLD ANNUAL DINNER

Oldsmobile dealers and distributors of the New England district held their annual dinner at the Hotel Somerset last night. There were 125 present. L. R. Reuter, president and general manager of the Olds Motor Works and D. S. Eddins, vice-president and general sales manager, were the principal speakers. Mr. Reuter spoke of the success of the company during the last year and of the efforts being made to increase production.

Harry C. Dunn, general manager of the Boston Oldsmobile Company acted as toastmaster and he spoke of the increasing demands for Olds in New England. Other speakers were Don Prentiss, sales promotion manager, R. M. Hatfield, service manager, and J. T. Ladwig, wholesale manager with the Boston Oldsmobile Company.

Musical Studio of Moscow Art Theater

Boston Opera House—F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest presented the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio's alternate cast in "Carmenita and the Soldier" last evening to a good sized audience. The dramatic merits of the production, considered as an ensemble, were remarkable. As this quality was praised in detail in these columns yesterday, in a review of Monday's first performance, it is evident that this effect is one of the constant merits of this company's work, as it is of the older group from which it evolved.

On the other hand, it becomes plain that unless a starless company is to be all stars, it is well to have a shining light in reserve for performances by the alternate casts. This was the practice of the Moscow Art Theater group in its Boston performances when there was always the versatile Katchalov to look for in casts that didn't include Moskin or Stanislavsky. It is only just to say that Yevgenia Abanikoff acted Carmen to the hilt of her powers last night. While she seems temperamentally uneasy in the early coquettish episodes, her Carmen glows with an intense and selfish ardor in the later scenes. Her singing was curiously, but not unpleasantly, individual in its use of rhythms and pitches, unadjudged to the music. She undeniably conveyed the Carmen idea on its tragic side.

Sergei Ostroumoff, as Jose, likewise seemed more at ease in the heavier scenes, both in his singing and acting. It was good to see a Jose who stayed in the picture, making love to Carmen rather than the conductor. A light voice, often lovely

in tone, has Misail Speransky as the matador, Lucas. While he has insufficient "menace" for the part, he is a force that goes far toward making an acceptable heavy actor of a slight man.

The use of skeletonized settings that fill the whole stage space on several levels, giving a mere indication of place, and permitting changes from exteriors to interiors simply by adding or withdrawing benches, stools and a table and altering the lighting, is a decidedly interesting procedure. The decor is handled with an eye for decoration, with the figures in red and black placed in well-considered positions at balancing points in the composition. Dramatically, this chorus is surpassingly good, and never is the mechanism of their stage drill allowed to become obvious, as it accents the mood of the knowledge of English in order to take advanced work in universities of this country. To this group of 40 or more have recently come a number of adult students whose careers are especially notable for dramatic and picturesque elements, as well as strong contrasts.

Miss Margaret Bodansky, a graduate of the University of Budapest, was appointed by that institution to come to this country to do post-graduate work in Mount Holyoke College to prepare herself to be a teacher in the university. At Mount Holyoke it was found that her English was deficient as to can for special preliminary training in that respect before taking up the two years' course in economics and sociology, which she purposes to take at South Hadley. Accordingly she was sent to the American International College to get this training and practice in English. When she has finished her course at Mount Holyoke she will go back to Budapest, her native city, to take up her teaching duties.

Russian Mining Engineer

One of the most remarkable students ever attending the college has just come there in the person of Anton G. Alexieff, a Russian mining engineer and refugee from the Bolshevik Government. He was graduated from the Imperial College of Mines in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad).

REAL ESTATE ON CAPE COD ACTIVE AS WINTER BREAKS

Influx of Operators From Florida Forecast—Development Work Resumed on Large Scale—Record Year Expected Throughout Peninsula.

With the longer days and the road to completion as the finishing touches are being put on them.

Some of these places have been sold, deals for others are pending.

The company plans the erection of many more dwellings of the summer home types so reminiscent of the quaint old Cape and its endearing traditions.

Arthur D. Hill et al have pur-

chased one well-known Boston and

Cape Cod operator, "I know that 6900

acres of Cape Cod realty were sold

for development. This leaves 100,000

acres of property on the Cape yet

available for transaction."

"There will be there will be

nothing of isolation for operators in

the Cape Cod real estate field this

spring and summer. I have heard that hundreds of operators from

Florida purpose to flock to the dunes

this summer and take a hand at

developing."

Oyster Harbors, the property of

Oyster Harbor, Inc., of which Ferris W. Norris is president, is expected

to become one spotlight of realty

activity. Work in developing the

little Emerald Island so cozily situated near Cotuit Bay is showing results.

Maine lumbermen this winter cleared away the undergrowth on the

island and went far to complete the

making of five or six miles of fine

gravel roads which will traverse the

mile-and-more-long island.

Oyster Harbors

The summer home of A. Felix du

Pont of Wilmington, Del., is to be

ready for occupancy when the season

opens and it will be one of the type

of residences which will characterize

Cape Cod and Oyster Harbors when

all the plans there have been worked

out to completion.

"Mr. Norris said of Oyster Harbors:

"We are making Oyster Harbors,

consisting of about 700 acres, a very

desirable and attractive spot on Cape

Cod. All necessary restrictions which

combine to make this possible are

being met by the cost of

building the type of architecture

as well as the cost of work.

In addition to all this, we are providing

facilities for every outdoor recrea-

tion right at the very thresholds of

the residents of the island. There

will be golf—an 18-hole course—ten-

nis, boating and bathing."

Among the present owners and

summer cottagers on Oyster Harbors

are Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, presi-

dent of Harvard; Dr. Walter H.

Greenough of Boston; Prof. Edward

Channing of Harvard, William F.

Reach of A. G. Spaulding & Bros.

and others.

The 10 new houses which are being

built by the Oyster Harbor, Inc.

corps of masons and carpenters are

in various stages of construction;

some under roof and others far on

in the early stages of completion.

John C. Kiley and Edward F. Cas-

sell have purchased the 3½-story

brick building and 2075 feet of land

at 72-74 Green Street. The assessed

valuation is \$22,300. Messrs. Kiley

and Cassell buy for investment.

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brick building and 2075 feet of land

at 72-74 Green Street. The assessed

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and Cassell buy for investment.

A six-story brick building and 3024

feet of land at 407 Marlboro Street,

valued at \$50,000, has been purchased

by Martha M. Driscoll. Martha M.

Wolf was the grantor.

Bids were received on March 4 for

construction contracts on a ware-

house to be erected for the Pitts-

burgh Plate Glass Company at Bab-

cock and Ashford Streets, Allston,

to be of brick and concrete reinforced

construction. The building will have

three stories and a basement, and

will be 125 feet by 200 feet in ground

measure. Densmore, LeClear & Robbins are the architects.

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MOTORBUSES VIE WITH CARS IN PUBLIC INTEREST AT SHOW

Rapid Development Since 1925 Exhibition Evidenced in Coachwork, Appointments, Comfort and Size—Small Delivery Trucks Also Much Improved

During the last year passenger busses and light delivery trucks have made more progress than within the five years previous. When the Supreme Court ruled that the states could not prevent the use of busses in interstate commerce, there came a flood of motorbus lines between the principal cities in the country, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago being especially favored. Some of these lines were of mushroom growth and have since gone out of existence, leaving only the companies in the field which could stand the heavy operating expense.

Street railroads, realizing that the bus would quickly put them out of business if they did not adopt them for their own use, have opened lines which have been very profitable. Avenues of revenue have opened which otherwise would have gone to private bus lines.

Hardly a city or town in New England, but what is served well by motorbuses, the private lines co-operating with the public utility companies to make the service as non-competitive as possible. The coming season will see many a privately-owned bus line start and discontinue when the financial burden becomes too great.

Rail Subsidiaries

One railroad company which operates between two eastern cities runs street cars for a distance of about 50 miles between two central points. Shooting off from the main line are busses under their control. They plan to concrete the highway for 37 miles, and also the roadbed which they own for 13 miles, so that the highest possible speed commensurate with safety can be made.

The Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the New York Central, the Great Northern, the Pennsylvania and many of the other large systems have organized motor transportation companies to parallel their railroads, and take care of business which seems naturally to belong to them. Within the next few months the entire situation will be adjusted satisfactorily, so that private and public utility lines will operate on a ground of common understanding to the advantage of everyone concerned.

More and more luxurious are the jobs becoming every year. At the show in Mechanics Building the Farnham Nelson Body Company is exhibiting a Pierce-Arrow bus which is used as a sales demonstrator by a large tool company.

Fine Coachwork

The coach is a beautifully finished job in two tones of gray with orange vermillion wheels, and from the rear looks like a Pullman observation car, having a brass rail in the form of a plaza, on which is carried a tall, short, stiff canopy extends from the back of the coach and an illuminated drum light hangs on the brass rail, carrying out the



ROSLINDALE BOARD OF TRADE HAS GOAL OF CIVIC WELFARE

New Organization Joins Movement in Greater Boston Area Looking Toward Upbuilding of Communities Through Strength of United Effort

BUS LINES OPPOSE CONTROL BY I. C. C.

Motor Coach Association to Hold First Annual Dinner

The Motor Coach & Bus Association has issued invitations for its first annual dinner, to be held in the gold room of the Hotel Lenox, Boston, on Thursday evening, March 11. One of the principal aims of the gathering will be to unite the efforts of the individual bus drivers in opposition to the federal bus law, putting busses under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This bill is to come before the committee in Washington on March 22, and bus operators hope to receive instructions how they can help to defeat the bill by activities in their own localities.

Also, on March 31, the temporary certificates for operation will expire. It will be necessary thereafter for bus operators to hold a permanent certificate of public necessity and convenience. One of the functions of the association is to exert influence and give advice in the case of each member's application for such permanent certificate. At this meeting the policy of the Department of Public Utilities on this subject will be explained.

The invitations, signed by Day Baker, secretary of the association, announce the place ticket for the dinner, entitle the holder to a ticket for the automobile show at Mechanics Building.

Other officers of the association are: Leslie G. Rawding of the Rawding Auto Bus Lines, Boston, president; Franklin L. Hart, of the Hart Motor Coach Company, Boston, and Alfred DeMaris, of the Interstate Buses Corporation, Springfield, vice-presidents. The board of directors is composed of Harry J. Dooley, of the Gray Line, Boston; Joshua N. Hemeon, of the Beverly and Manchester Line, Beverly; John W. Finnegan, of the Boston and New York Coach Company, Boston; William W. Oakley, of the Overland Motor Coach Company, Fall River; Frank P. Ryan, of the Conlin Bus Lines, Worcester; Charles L. Silverman, of the New York and Boston Auto Tourist Company, Boston; and N. J. Wallis, of the Service Bus Lines, Revere.

Mr. Baker reports that reservations are coming in gratifying number, and that he expects a most successful meeting.

TRAVELLOGUE FROM ALASKA

"A Trip to the Arctic on the U. S. S. Bear" is to be given in the form of a motion picture and lecture at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tonight at 8 p.m. by Mrs. Jane Stannard Johnson, producer of the picture. Made in four reels, the picture gives a graphic presentation of the annual journey of the Bear along the coast. It shows the various points where the boat stops, with the natives, their igloos, their families, their home life and customs, thousands of reindeer and a map of the Alaska railroad.

dumping. Springfield, motor trucks, Cletrac tractors, and American La France and Maxim fire trucks and engines, are neighbors of the big Pierce-Arrow, Cunningham, Studabaker, Reo, Ruggles and Kelly Springfield busses, while near by can be seen the Dodge, Federal, Ford, Wachusett and Stewart trucks and small busses.

New England has a worthy representative in the Maxim Company, whose line of fire vehicles is very handsome. Farnham Nelson also upholds the traditions of the Bay State, while Wachusett and Springfield trucks are leaders in their classes.

One of the most interesting exhibits is the Ford truck equipped with the Jumbo Giant Transmission. By means of this auxiliary, the Ford one-ton truck has seven speeds forward and three reverse, giving the vehicle passenger car economy and speed in over-drive and greater power and dependability in underdrive. It seems to fill a long-felt want.

In Detroit it is significant that the Detroit Traction Company has placed in service upward of 200 motorbuses which act as feeders to the main trolley lines. They operate in the outlying districts where it would be impractical to run street railways.

Truck Variety

Big Mack trucks with 10-ton carriers and adjustable bodies for

One Corner of Automobile Show

MAINE TO SEEK MORE PUBLICITY

Gov. Brewster Urges Desirability of Appropriations by the Town Meetings

AUGUSTA, Me., March 10 (Special)—Attention of the annual town meetings to Maine's publicity campaign and the desirability of continuing appropriations for that purpose, is called by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in a letter which is being sent out from the executive office.

"Last year over \$1,000,000 in outside capital was invested in more than 2000 pieces of Maine real estate scattered throughout every county in the state," says the governor. "Within recent weeks, in one development alone in the central part of the State, over 2000 parcels have been sold to outside investors with a prospective investment of over a million. Developments of a varied and attractive character are now germinating in sections all over Maine, and this movement for broadcasting the attractions of the State is yet in its infancy."

"Last year 142 towns gave \$25,000 for publicity. The results were amazing in bringing Maine to the attention of the world, and this year the results should be even more gratifying as a consequence of the work that has been done."

"Steps to repopulate our unoccupied farms and to stimulate lumber and wood industries are the next two objectives of our publicity campaign. Carefully considered plans have been formulated which it is confidently believed will be as successful as the program of recreational development with its extremely gratifying results."

"The citizens of your community may vote an appropriation for the Maine Development Association under legislative authorization with full confidence that it will be used in its entirety for an intelligent and conservative presentation of the possibilities of development in Maine. Its quickening influence will be felt throughout our State and our interests measurably advanced. With such progress your community is necessarily concerned."

RESERVES FOR GAME AND BIRDS APPROVED

White Mountain Project Gets Federal Indorsement

CONCORD, N. H., March 10 (AP)—Federal approval of bird reserves in the White Mountain national forest has been received by Mott L. Bartlett, State Fish and Game Commissioner. Such reserves were recommended by Governor Winman and have been sought by Mr. Bartlett, who will stake out two and possibly three reserves of from 2500 to 3500 acres each this spring. The reserves will be closed to hunting and will be supervised and possibly stocked.

Y. W. C. A. OF PORTLAND TO HAVE SUMMER CAMP

YARMOUTH, Me., March 10 (Special)—Plans are to be started at once for the erection of a summer camp for the Portland Y. W. C. A. on property at Vass Point. It is expected that work on clearing the site for the buildings which will be located in a pine grove near the shore, will begin at once. It is hoped to have the camp ready for use at the opening of the camp season.

The association for a number of years has rented farm houses on the Falmouth and Yarmouth shores as summer recreation centers, but has never had a permanent camp. This will be a vacation center for the girls of Cumberland County as well as for the Portland girls.

BANKERS TO FETE "EVACUATION DAY"

A celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth "Evacuation Day" anniversary on March 17 is planned by representatives of leading State Street business interests, headed by William E. Chamberlain of the State Street Trust Company.

Others interested in the holiday

for the selection of permanent officers.

Improvements to be sought by the board for the Roslindale district include modern electric lighting for the business district. Charles G. Keene, president of the Boston City Council and a member of the new organization, is planning a conference with a committee of the board, together with attempts to obtain the improvement.

Senator Gaspar G. Bacon, and city councillors Keene and Guild attended recent meetings of the board, speaking of the advantages of group action and co-operative efforts.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF AURORA BOREALIS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10 (AP)—Violent agitation of magnetic needles in the second deck of the appearance in the skies last night of a brilliant display of northern lights. The movement of the needles and the visibility of the northern lights was greatest between 7 and 9 o'clock.

Prof. Frank E. Seagrave, a Providence astronomer, who is also connected with Harvard University, and who has a private observatory in North Scituate, said that last night's phenomena was unusual because only small sun spots had been observed during the day. He said that brilliant northern lights are usually seen when large sun spots are also noticed.

MORGAN MEMORIAL OFFICERS ELECTED

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Morgan Memorial Co-operative Association of Monday were: President, Francis H. Slack; vice-president, the Rev. Thomas Van Ness; clerk, Kate F. Hobart; treasurer, F. C. Morse; superintendent, the Rev. E. J. Helms; directors, the Rev. M. P. Burns, the Rev. J. E. Coons, Allan G. Day, David Dunbar Jr., Frank C. Dunn, Everett O. Fliske, Mrs. Belle A. Floyd, Mrs. George E. Frost, H. K. Hallett, Mrs. George E. Henry, John H. Henry, William J. Kurth, Edgar C. Linn, George H. Maxwell, Freeman Olsen, the Rev. W. C. Pixler, the Rev. A. F. Reimer, Dean W. I. Shattuck, H. P. Sheldon, the Rev. J. M. Shepler and the Rev. A. Linfield.

SCHOOLS TO CLOSE ON "EVACUATION DAY"

By order of the Boston School Committee, the schools of South Boston will be closed all day on March 17, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. All other schools of the city will be closed on the afternoon of that day.

The South Boston schools will hold exercises on March 16 and the other schools on the morning of March 17. The committee sanctioned the request of William G. O'Hare that high school cadets be asked to participate in the Evacuation Day parade. A request from the City Council that all schools be closed on March 17 was placed on file.

Today school children came in groups to see and to study, and throughout the remainder of the show they will come in their small groups shepherded by their teachers. Young art students study the exquisite batik of Frank Hoffmann, who has gone beyond the dying of silks in the manner of the mere irregular application of color and has made of the applying to scenic and figure design a remarkable contribution to the art of dyeing fabrics.

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Thus it goes. The candle dippers of Cape Cod, candy makers from the Kobi kitchens in Beacon Street, Brookline, workers from a variety of the agencies which serve those who are handicapped, weavers of raffia and of bright wools, thread and needle workers, all share in amplifying the tapestry of handicraft.

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BRITAIN MAKES LOAN TO ULSTER

Measures Passed in House of Commons Seen as Crowned Work in Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10—Two measures which are regarded here as the crowning work of establishing good will in Ireland were agreed to in the House of Commons last night when final contributions were sanctioned to set up Ulster financially. The first was contained in a bill which received its second reading to authorize a British contribution of about £2,000,000 spread over four years to Ulster's Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The Labor Party's amendment moved by Philip Snowden opposing this measure as instituting unfair differentiation in the methods of dealing with the respective unemployment insurance funds in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was rejected by 27 to 10. It transpired that owing to the depression in the linen and shipbuilding trades, Ulster's Unemployment Insurance Fund was indebted already to the extent of £3,500,000, being £14 per head of the insured population, whereas the corresponding debt in Great Britain was only 15s.

This is beyond Ulster's capacity to meet. The only alternative to a British contribution would therefore be the reduction of the benefits to the unemployed in Northern Ireland, and this the House of Commons agreed could not be asked for, since Ulster, though with less taxable capacity, pays the same taxation as the devolved areas in Great Britain.

The second measure taken was to vote £1,200,000 additional to be paid by Great Britain as winding up the grant to Ulster. This wipes out the indebtedness incurred by the Northern Ireland government in restoring order. In this connection, Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, carried the House of Commons with him in declaring it a subject of immense congratulations that there should exist in Ulster "a well-ordered community, practically immune from crimes of violence." This he added dramatically "is the end. There is peace. There is order. The extra police have been disbanded." . . . It was "the final stage of the imperial parliament's assistance in the consummation of a policy . . . which future generations will regard as a general, lasting advantage to the whole empire."

MEXICO CAUTIONED ON CHURCH ATTITUDE

United States Presents Views on the Question

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—The United States Government has placed itself on record as contending that American churchmen should not be made to suffer unduly from the interpretation of the religious clauses of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 by the Calles Government.

James R. Shefield, Ambassador, it was announced, presented the attitude of the State Department in a note to the Mexican Foreign Office. While the communication was not made public, it is believed to concede Mexico's right to expel churchmen, but couples with this the suggestion that all American citizens in that Republic should be given full consideration and ample opportunity when directed to leave.

Mr. Shefield reported that the threatened arrest in Vera Cruz State of the Rev. F. J. Krill, an American Roman Catholic priest, has been "satisfactorily settled," but details were withheld. Jalapa authorities, it was indicated, were favorable to allowing the priest to remain.

GOLD MEDAL TO PROF. PARR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—The Chancery Gold Medal for 1926 has been awarded by Columbia University to Samuel Wilson Parr, professor of applied chemistry in the University of Illinois, "in recognition of distinguished achievement in chemical science." Prof. Parr is an expert in the chemistry of coal. As a member of the American Engineering Council's coal storage committee, he helped to conduct a nation-wide investigation of the coal storage situation.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SURVEY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Representatives of 12,000,000 Women Will Meet in Washington to Discuss Reports of Nation-Wide Study of Subject as Basis for Constructive Recommendations

By Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 10—What 12,000,000 women think about prohibition and the way in which it is being enforced in the United States will be told in Washington from April 11-13, when the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement has its second annual convention.

Delegated representatives from nine national organizations of women are on the committee and leaders from a number of others will participate in the Washington meeting. The committee was formed two years ago when a group of women's national organizations decided that they wanted a fact-finding agency of their own independent of the regular temperance societies. Unlike the closely organized temperance groups the committee is a loosely knit union in its national and state committees of important national and state organizations representing women of widely varied interests throughout the country.

It has its own state and city groups in such strategic points as New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Kentucky. It is not political nor does it attempt to control politics, but it has its own political points of view and brings its conclusions to the attention of the public. Its main object is to counteract wet propaganda and to offer solutions for the problems of law enforcement.

Commissions Make Surveys

Seven commissions have been organized to make surveys and gather facts for presentation to the Washington convention. These commissions are:

Home Training for Law Observation: chairman, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Estes Park, Colo., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Remedy Through Religion and the Method: chairman, Mrs. Fred Smith Bennett of New York City, former president of the National Council of Women for Home Missions.

Legal Aspects: chairman, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney of Boston, Mass., formerly chairman of the New England Federation of Women's Clubs.

Political Assets and Liabilities: chairman, Mrs. William Harrison Cade of Chicago, Ill., legislative chairman of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Remedy Through Education and the Methods: chairman, Mrs. William Tilton of Boston, Mass., legislative chairman of the National

OIL CLAIMS GET RIGID INQUIRY

Interior Secretary Begins Investigation of Western Shale Holdings

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP)—Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, has begun a sweeping inquiry into the validity of oil shale claims in the west, many of which have been represented to the Interior Department as illegal.

The investigation centers in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, and involves claims believed to represent potential oil resources valued at millions of dollars. Nearly all are held by prominent financiers in Denver, Salt Lake City, Chicago and New York.

Should the Secretary find any of these claims irregular, he will undertake to cancel them under a new policy by which he personally passes on the validity of such holdings.

The inquiry was begun at the request of the Navy Department, which is seeking to end the depletion of its reserves and is being assisted in its present study by field investigators of the General Land Office. Approximately 2000 claims within the naval oil shale reserves in Colorado and Utah are under examination. In addition, the investigators are looking over numerous mining applications for oil shale claims outside the naval reserves in these two states and Wyoming.

Heretofore the registrars of land offices in the West have had authority to pass upon the validity of claims, but recently Dr. Work ruled that all such questions must be decided in Washington. Applications for leases have been accumulating in the Interior Department, and in some cases strong pressure has been brought to bear to secure their approval. The Secretary has indicated he will take no action, however, until the present investigation is complete.

Humanity Course Urged in Caroli. a**Resolution Calls for Teaching Kindness to Animals 15 Minutes Each Day**

COLUMBUS, S. C., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—Representative Rittenburg of Charleston has sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly providing that 15 minutes of each week be devoted to the teaching of kindness to animals in the public schools of the State.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, the Senate concurring:

"Section 1.—That for the purpose of encouraging, cultivating and raising the standard of good citizenship, inculcating the spirit of humanity, such humane education may be given in the public schools of this State as shall include the kind and just treatment of birds, horses, dogs and other animals.

"Section 2.—In every public school within the State, not more than 15 minutes of each week during the whole of each term of school may be devoted to teaching kindness and justness to and humane treatment and protection of birds and animals and the important part they fulfill in the economy of nature."

MAGAZINE SELLER FINED

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 10—For selling a magazine, judged by the court to be improper, the proprietor of a store located in a Chicago High School, has been fined \$20 by Judge H. L. Immerman. On complaint of the Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Illinois Vigilance Association, the seller was brought into the morals court here. The Rev. Mr. Yarrow has asked that similar violations be brought to attention of the association for prosecution.

What They are Saying.**"Jack" Gardner Estate Value Total \$9,646,200**

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Mrs. Isabella Steward Gardner, Boston society woman and art collector, widely known as Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, left a total estate of \$9,646,200, according to an appraisal filed here.

Mrs. Gardner had a private estate of \$2,331,422, the appraisal showed, and had power to dispose of the estate of her husband, the late John Lowell Gardner, left to her in trust.

The appraisal showed that the share given by Mrs. Gardner for the benefits of the Art Museum established in her home in Fenway Court, was \$7,917,087, exclusive of the value of the land, \$101,200, and her Italian home there, which with its art objects is valued at \$330,000.

The New York estate consisted chiefly of General Electric stock, valued at \$1,045,555, and American Telephone & Telegraph stock, worth \$557,756, most of which she inherited from her husband.

PRINCE OF WALES: "Time and trade wait for no man."

BISHOP MANNING: "Love is the outward manifestation of the possession of true Christian faith."

J. W. ARMSTRONG: "Each extra clerk weakens the organization that much, and fosters the 'let-George-do-it' spirit."

WILSON COMPTON: "Ninety thousand forest fires in one year—a national disgrace!"

EMMET V. MAUN: "My university has failed me. It taught me ideals and I needed realism. It taught me theory and I needed practice."

T. W. SURETTIE: "Little children love good music. Only after they have been taught poor songs, weak compositions until their innate love of good things is dulled, do they follow paths from which they emerge adults for whom a symphony orchestra must lighten its program."

DR. LUCY L. W. WILSON: "No intellectual achievement is worthy of deep respect unless it goes hand-in-hand with humility."

EST. 1895

The Unobtrusive Dignity of Custom-Made Clothes

AND is not a man's dress one of the joyous experiences of life? Were you to visit Savile Row in the West End of London or in the Wood Street end of that city, these main men's Fashion Centers of the world and the meeting places where leading outfitting buyers project their importance and show the specialized charm of London dressed in Spring array.

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We specialize in Dinner Jacket Suits and Dress Clothes.

We seek your patronage on our record of thirty-one years.

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College Tailor and Maker of Men's Clothes

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**Plastics keep step with style**

WEARING an orthopedic shoe used to mean putting pride in one's pocket and sacrificing appearance for comfort. Now, thanks to Plastics, you may enjoy even greater comfort in a shoe smartly styled to each season's mode.

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Plastics are made for men, women and children and sold only by Thayer McNeil Company

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1-Ton Chassis - \$ 975
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GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS

PHI BETA KAPPA AWARDS HONORS

Vassar Chapter Announces Fellowship Winners and Admits 30 Members

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 10 (Special)—The Phi Beta Kappa prize offered by the Vassar chapter for the highest scholarship average and a Vassar College Fellowship to John Hopkins University have just been awarded to Miss Wilhelmina Vaningen, of Rochester, at a meeting of the chapter. The fellowship will enable her to complete studies in book archaeology at Johns Hopkins. Miss Vaningen, who is an extremely popular and brilliant member of her class, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa last year.

Simultaneously with this award to Miss Vaningen, other fellowship awards were announced and 22 members of the class of 1926, and eight members of the junior class were elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. The fellowship awards follow:

Vassar College fellowships, Elizabeth Dougan, for study in the field of medieval literature at the University of Chicago; Alice Hall, for the study of social psychology at the University of Michigan; Eleanor Knight, for the study of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Chicago; Wilhelmina Vaningen, for the study of Greek archaeology at Johns Hopkins University.

James Ryland and George Kendrick Fellowships: Martha A. Alter, for the study of music at Columbia University; Merrylee Gambrill, for the study of social work at Washington University, St. Louis.

Sutro Fellowships: Mary H. Marshall, 1924, for the study of drama at the Graduate School of Yale; Grace Sturtevant, 1924, for the study of classics at Yale.

Mary Richardson and Lydia Pratt Abbott Fellowship: Clara Marburg, 1920, for the study of English at University of Chicago.

Louis Hart Van Loon Fellowship: Amy Hunter, 1921, for the study of medicine at Yale or the University of Pennsylvania.

Fellowship of Associate Alumnae of Vassar College: Elsa Butler Grove, 1925, for the study of rural sociology.

Following is a list of those elected to the fraternity: Class of '26: Prall Grant Bacon, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Harriet B. Riland, Chicago; Katherine Orra Buckel, Cincinnati; Virginia Johnson Carruth, New York; Helen Cyrene Cole, Poughkeepsie; Mary Hayward Connard, Easton, Pa.; Elizabeth Ruth Dougan, St. Louis; Ruth Driver, Milton, Mass.; Jean Thornton Fotheringham, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Louise Sanders n Fuller, Scranton, Pa.; Merrylee Gambrill, St. Louis; Grace Goodman, Chicago; Alice Katherine Hall, Poughkeepsie; Esther Howland, New York; Helen Kepler, Boston; Martha Cecilia Lewis, San Antonio, Texas; Janet Helen Murray, La Grange, Ill.; Elinor Rachel Ross, Upper M. McInair, N. J.; Mary Elizabeth Osborn, Cleveland; Elizabeth Roylance, Englewood, N. J.; Dorothy Van Dateren, Pelham; Frances Elizabeth Varney, Newton Center, Mass.

Class of '27: Mary Colgate, Bennington, Vt.; Georgia Englehardt, New York; Phoebe Ann Heath, Noblesville, Ind.; Alice Field Hubbard, Boston; Olivia Long Jenkins, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.; Mary Prentice Little, Chicago; Roberta Searle, Randolph, N. Y.; Anna Riggs, Stockbridge, Mass.

IZVESTIA DISCUSSES RUSSO-POLISH AMITY

By Special Cable.

MOSCOW, March 10—Discussing the possibility of a Russo-Polish rapprochement, the official newspaper, Izvestia, declares that Russia is indifferent toward Poland's occasional moves toward the west, exemplified by the Polish application for a seat on the League Council, but sees a more serious danger to Russo-Polish co-operation in "Poland's desire to assume the rôle of leader and guarantor of the Baltic states, thereby reviving in a changed form the idea of a Baltic league."

Izvestia characterizes the Polish claims for a Baltic hegemony as "baseless and unacceptable," and emphasizes that Russia and Poland cannot reach an agreement on any such basis.

N. Y. CARPENTERS' PAY RAISED

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—An increase from \$10.53 to \$12 a day in the wages of the 32,000 carpenters in New York City has been announced by Alex Kelso, general treasurer of the carpenters' district council.

HOFFMANN LUMBER CO.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The Library

Decentralization and Publicity Factors of Success

MILWAUKEE
Special Correspondence
THAT Milwaukee, an industrial community of 600,000 inhabitants (city and county), with a large percentage of industrial workers, many of them of foreign birth, is nevertheless much given to reading, is evidenced by the fact that its libraries circulated 3,652,333 books in 1925, of which 3,505,997 were from the Milwaukee Public Library.

An inventory recently taken by the public library of the registration in the various part-time schools for adults showed that 60,000 wage earners of the city were enrolled for instruction in night schools; vocational schools, correspondence courses, and other part-time adult educational classes—10 per cent of the entire population and almost as many as there are in the public grade schools.

This disposition on the part of the workers to patronize the library and part-time courses has justified the public library in making every effort to place its resources at their disposal.

Decentralization of Book Stock

"See that the people all know what is in books and that they can at all times get at books and they will all read books," is the slogan of the Milwaukee Public Library. The library has, therefore, adopted a double decentralized policy that involves: First, decentralization of the book stock of the library so that a collection of books is within reach of every inhabitant; and, second, a publicity program planned to force the library and its service into the consciousness of every resident of the community—a program that will sell the library idea to the people generally.

Pursuant to this decentralization policy the book stock of something over 600,000 volumes has been broken up and scattered over the city and county into 210 separate and more or less permanent collections, each collection being placed where it will best serve some special section of the territory or some special group of persons. Separate collections are also made on 1859 sites placed in the public and special schools inside the city. There are 66 collections placed in high schools, academies, and colleges, and 106 collections deposited in factories, business establishments, and similar places, where they are within reach of factory workers and others; while 13 regular branches and a Municipal Reference Library supply the needs of the general public.

One branch is in the big central continuation school building where upward of 20,000 wage earners from 15 years of age up come for instruction, while 11 auxiliary collections of books are placed in the various classrooms of the same building.

There are also 49 collections placed in part-time schools.

Rural Service

While the library is owned by the city, it has a contract with the county for rural library service and 215 separate collections are so scattered over the county that every rural resident of the country is within walking distance of a collection of books. Every schoolhouse in the county is supplied with books.

In its effort to sell the library idea to the public, the library finds that the most effective publicity agency is the newspapers. "Tell the newspapers about it and let them tell the people" is the motto in publicity, and expresses the faith felt in the power of the press. Posters, broadsides, lists and talks to schools, churches, luncheon clubs, forums, parent-teacher associations, and groups of all sorts—all these publicity methods are continually in use.

All eighth grade pupils in every public and parochial school of the city are brought to the main library in groups for an illustrated lecture on library service and for a trip through the building. As a result, every home in which there is an eighth grade child inevitably knows

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A Formal Presentation of

the French millinery

You will find in the French Salon those distinguished Spring hats from Paris which the world will copy but can never duplicate.

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BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH

library in a group, is given an opportunity to inspect the various departments, to receive instruction in the use of the library, and to secure cards which will qualify them as constant borrowers.

How exceptionally intelligent these groups are found to be is illustrated by a group of 47 young artisans, representing 17 nationalities and almost every occupation, who recently came to the library. The group included several having university degrees, one graduate engineer, one theological graduate student, and one who had received a doctorate degree. The first request from one 13-year-old was for the violin scores of some of the great operas, while another of the same age took as his first loan from the library a folio of reproductions of fine water-color landscapes to aid him in his art work.

That the policy of decentralization and wide publicity gets results is suggested by the fact that now there is upon the average in every Milwaukee family at least one member who holds a borrower's card, and the further fact that now every family in the community, on the average, gets at least one library book every two weeks.

INDIAN LIBERALS RESENT LANGUAGE

Swarajist President Held to Have Overstepped Powers

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, March 10—V. J. Patel, the Swarajist President of the Assembly, in a statement to the Indian Legislative Assembly explaining his expressions in adjourning the House after the expiry of the Swarajist legislation, said he did not mean to reflect any reflection on the unofficial members of the Assembly, but only intended to emphasize that the Government should not take advantage of the numerical weakness of the representatives of the people in the House. He added that on reflection he saw he should not have made any reference to the power of the chair, and the use of language which could be construed as a threat to the Government, but he should have awaited developments.

The Liberal organizations strongly criticize Mr. Patel's speech and say that his remarks maligned the non-Swarajists. The president of the Assembly, it is declared, had no right to judge, in his representative body, which is his business to preside, in that he considers the remarks about the duties of the government were equally beside the point and beyond his purview.

The withdrawal of the Swarajists from the Council Chambers, the Liberals regard as a singularly inept exhibition of impotence by the people who entered the councils for the avowed purpose of wrecking them.

PRINCETON DROPS 37

PRINCETON, N. J., March 10 (AP)—Luther P. Eisenhart, dean, has announced that 37 undergraduates had been dropped from Princeton University as a result of the mid-year examinations. One was a senior, 17 juniors, 14 sophomores and 5 freshmen. Eleven freshmen and 14 sophomores have been placed on probation and will not be permitted to participate in any extracurricular activities.

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MENU FOR MONDAY

Lunch

Vegetable Soup.....	.15c
Italian Meat Cake and Spaghetti, Rolls and Butter.....	.35c
Yankee Pot Roast.....	.35c
New England Clam Chowder.....	.20c
Beef Stew.....	.25c
Lamb Stew.....	.30c
Potted Beef.....	.35c
(Spaghetti and Onions, Mashed Potato) Combination Vegetable Dinner.....	.30c
Vegetable Stew.....	.25c
Macaroni and Cheese.....	.15c
Fried Haddock and Potato.....	.30c
Creamed Chipped Beef (Potato).....	.25c
Beef Pot Pie.....	.30c

Supper

English Beef Soup.....	.15c
Creamed Chicken on Toast.....	.50c
(Mashed Potato) Hamburg Platter, Special Steak Supper.....	.50c
Beef Pot Pie.....	.30c
Corned Beef Hash Supper.....	.35c
Creamed Cod on Toast.....	.25c
(Bolled Potato) Sausage Cakes and Griddles.....	.40c
Oyster Stew.....	.40c
Pork Chop and Beans.....	.35c
Two Pork Chops.....	.50c

A Few Dessert Suggestions	
Fresh Rhubarb Pie.....	.15c
Bowl Custard.....	.15c
Eclairs10c

MENU FOR TUESDAY

Lunch

Chicken Soup with Rice.....	.15c
Italian Meat Cake and Spaghetti, Rolls and Butter.....	.35c
Ragout Beef, Green Peas, Mashed Potato.....	.35c
Yankee Pot Roast, Jardiniere Sauce, Mashed Potato.....	.35c
Individual Chicken Pie.....	.40c
Vegetable Hash, Browned.....	.25c
Lamb Pot Pie.....	.30c
Giblet Stew.....	.30c
Spaghetti35c
Baked Sausage, Brown Gravy, Mashed Potato35c
Combination Vegetable Dinner.....	.30c
Beef Casserole.....	.35c
Fried Haddock with Potato.....	.30c

Supper

RADIO

HIGHER POWER, FEW STATIONS, IS DISCUSSED

British Committee Seeks Improvement in Radio Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Further evidence put before the commission on broadcasting would seem to point definitely to the advisability of having fewer broadcasting stations but of higher power. The results, while probably not less expensive, would be better, as the British Broadcasting Company would then be in a position to give the alternative program to the general listener which has hitherto only been available to the owner of the expensive selective set.

With a reduction in the number of stations the congestion of the wave-band would be reduced, and even the crystal user, who is doubtless in the majority, would be able to get more alternative programs while the more elaborate valve sets would get probably two or more. The company has asked for permission to proceed at once with the erection of four high-powered stations in different parts of the country and further prosecution of the scheme would then depend on the results achieved.

Broadcasting to schools has widened its scope until there are now nearly 1000 schools on the London register and some hundreds on those of other stations. In London 50 to 80 schools send in essays each week in connection with the subjects radio-

cast. That the short lectures meant for adults are appreciated is evidenced by the company's receipt of about 10,000 applications for the season's list. An alternative wavelength for educational matter has been considered as likely to be of assistance. Testimony to the appreciation of lectures is also forthcoming in the heavy correspondence received by the lecturer when certain lectures on architecture offer to show listeners round some city church he has to be prepared for a following of 500 or more people. Lecturers inviting a reply to their broadcast often receive thousands of letters.

With regard to finance, the British Broadcasting Company states that its activities have been very definitely curbed by the limitation of its revenue. When the company was formed and the licensing of receiving sets was instituted, it was arranged that all revenue in excess of £500,000 would be taken by the Post Office. But this was in the days when the expansion of the broadcasting system was not foreseen and when it was anticipated that not only the eight or nine stations would be necessary. There are now 20, with corresponding increase in the expenses of the company and with the public ever clamoring for more and better programs.

There is, in fact, practically no limit to the amount of revenue that can be efficiently applied. It is estimated that a sum of £750,000 will have been received by the Post Office in license revenue for the current year. Licenses in force at the end of 1925 numbered 1,645,000 and revenue for 1926 will probably be not less than £800,000. The company argues that the proportion of the 10s. license which goes to it should be increased from 7s. 6d. to 9s., leaving the balance to the Post Office for administration expenses.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 11
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—McGill University Night
Studio concert by the McGill University
Band, under direction of E. M. Casey.

CNA, Toronto, Ont. (537 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Music program under the
direction of Agnes Adie. 11—Gilbert
Watson and his orchestra from Sunny-
side Beach, Toronto.

WEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Harry Marshad and his
orchestra. 6—Events of the day. 8:45—
Harry Marshad and his orchestra. 6:30
—Talk. C. S. Ward. 7—Musical. 7:30—
Edgar base. Harry Flanagan. 8—Ernest
Larkinites. 8:30—Voyagers. 9—Enter-
tainers. 10—Country Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (943 and 222 Meters)
6:25 p. m.—Market report as furnished
by Department of Agriculture, Boston.
6:30—Kimberly Orchestra under director
of Bert Patterson. 6:45—Lester Ensemble.
7:30—Piano recital by Mrs. Irene Simp-
son Rommel. 7:45—Talk. A. J. Radio
Forum. 8—Jazz musical program pre-
senting Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
Ethel Woodman, contralto, assisting
artist. 9—Second of a series of plays
presented by the Town Guild of Bos-
ton, Inc. 9:30—Concert by the Wallace-
Barnes-Dunbar Male Chorus of Blis-
ton, Conn.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (115 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Twenty Minutes in Ham-
ptonland. 6:50—Bond Trio. 7:30—The
weather report and announcements. 8—
American Legion Orchestra, Springfield,
Mass.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (386 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Book Chat, William F. Jacob,
General Electric Company.

7:45—Program by Syracuse University
Syracuse, N. Y. 8:20—Program by the
Rochester Philharmonic Symphony Or-
chestra, Rochester, Minn.; featuring
Goossens conducted by the WGY Orches-
tra; Mrs. Winslow Webb Little, mezzo-soprano; and Chang
Quan, cello. 9:30—Chinese Lan-
guage. 11:30—Organ recital by Stephen
Boislair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

4 to 12 p. m.—The Rev. Michael
McMahon, teetotaler. 5—Maurice M. se-
pianco: "Lampoon." Bernice Bowe:
Vincent Lopez and his orchestra from
sea room of Ritz-Carlton Hotel, dinner
menu. 6:30—Music program, specifically
"Harvesters"; "Eskimos" dance pro-
gram; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Pagoda orchestra: Charles
Verna, director. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll
Up. 6:30—Music by Anna Jameson, 8
years old. 8—"The Sesquicentennial," a
talk by the Hon. Harry A. Mackey.
8:15—The Eddie House. 9—the dec-
oration. 10—James Cooks. 11—Peter
Stad and his WIP Little Symphony Or-
chestra, direct from the Greater Cam-
den radio. 10:05—"Believe In and

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Fiction of History

The Historian and Historical Evidence, by Allen Johnson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

PRESENT-DAY eagerness for knowledge has found vent in two curiously opposing schools or tendencies. The one assembles a vast accumulation of facts as raw material from which to strain out the inner secret of things; the other asserts that such facts are but a relative waste. Nowhere can these two schools be seen so well contrasted as in the field of history. Here we find the economist, the sociologist, the human geographer and other fact collectors building up their schemes of statistics, and finding the formulas that determine human progress, while on the other hand we have the historian who believes that what history yields is at best a collection of approximate truths.

Nor can the average reader assume the noncommittal rôle of mere spectator to the conflict. History comprises every form of record from the case of rude etchings to that of the most refined work of the daily newspaper. And every reader must choose for himself, without assistance from experts, whether the facts recorded in his book or his papers have for him a fixed or merely an approximate value. This may seem a severe responsibility. But, explained in Professor Johnson's bright, instructive and exceedingly helpful little volume, it will appear a perfectly natural means to independence of thought.

Counsel of Perfection

What student, poring over the details of the Norman conquest, the Boston Tea Party or the Civil War, reflects that the half of what he reads, if not the whole, would, on a thorough overhaul of old evidence, or on the discovery of new, be subject to more or less severe modification? Confronted with such a possibility, would he not reply: "This is what the historian tells me. It is his business to see that what he records is the truth. I assume that he has done his business?" But, alas for the sanctity of facts, Professor Johnson observes: "To say that a historian should tell the truth is a counsel of perfection. It assumes that there is absolute truth to which he may attain . . . The most that historians can know is that historical past which has been perceived and reported by human intelligence. He can never reach mathematical certainty, and he is fortunate indeed if he can reach a high degree of probability, a probability beyond reasonable doubt." Did not Bonapartine, not without a basis of truth, describe history as "a fable that all men have agreed upon?"

Historical Inaccuracy

One need not search far among the many discoveries of recent years for examples in support of the author's contention. The early pages of English history tell us how the West Saxons first landed in England from the south and made their way northward under King Cuthwulf, reaching Bedford in 571 A. D., where they fought a great battle. This information the historian drew from the highest source—the Anglo-Saxon "Chronicle." But now the shade has unearthened evidence that the West Saxons were around Bedford a century before the stated time, having apparently come not from the south at all, but from the northeast. The historians had assumed the accuracy of the Chronicle. But, as Professor Johnson would point out, the Chronicle was written, possibly 300 years after the event, by some monkish writer, who, with the best intentions in the world, may have misread, misheard, misunderstood, or misinterpreted the state of affairs.

Nor need such examples of mis-

"They say but I do not vouch for it," or "I am bound to state what is said but I am not bound to believe."

Professor Johnson gives numerous examples of the difficulties and errors of the historian, a most interesting instance of the former relating to the account of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Historians had depended for their information on this upon two, as they thought, independent sources, the official Journal—which is not infallible—and the notes on the convention taken by James Madison. It now transpires that the various decisions in which the ink of these notes has faded, that Madison altered them considerably at a later date, making them tally with the Journal, and thus destroying much of their historical value.

No one can read this admirable little volume without gaining a better understanding of history in every form, whether as applied to the remote past or to modern press reports, or even to evidence produced in law court proceedings; or without using greater care and tolerance in appraising human deeds from recorded testimony.

The Judgment of Men

Fourteen English Judges, by the Right Honorable the Earl of Birkenhead. London: Cassell. 2s. net.

THE noble and learned author is careful to explain in his preface that the 14 judges whose biographies he has included in this book are not selected as being those whom he considers the greatest in the history of English law. Unfortunately he does not state what in fact is the basis on which he has chosen these particular 14. Nor is it stated for what, if any, special class of reader the book is intended, whether for the lawyer or for the general reader. Possibly technical points dealt with, and rulings on leading cases quoted, will render it of value to the technician, while matters of historical interest will not fail to attract laymen also.

Here are set before us the lives of 14 more or less illustrious persons, commencing with Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor in the early seventeenth century, and proceeding with others through the successive centuries down to the Earl of Halsbury. An account of the notorious Jeffreys, Lord Birkenhead makes but a half-hearted attempt to modify this judge's exaggerated reputation for cruelty and other evil qualities, although there is reason to doubt the justice of the popular concept of Jeffreys, who is usually remembered only for his connection with the Bloody Assize which followed Monmouth's rebellion in 1655.

With the exception of Bacon and Jeffreys it may be doubted whether many persons other than lawyers will even have heard the names of most of these 14 judges. It must moreover be confessed, after reading Lord Birkenhead's impartial biographies of these eminent men of the law, that there seems to be on the whole very little reason why their names should be heard of now, more widely than within the precincts of the law-courts. At the same time it may be thought that for the lawyer the many citations of authorities used in the English language and writes it with vigor, simplicity and charm.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

H. Supreme Ideals, by Umano Raggiunto. Chicago: Luigi Covello.

Mystery Cities, by Thomas Gann. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

Russell H. Conwell and His Work, by Agnes Russ Burr. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. \$1.50.

Teefallow, by T. S. Stirling. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

The Smoking Leg, by John Metcalfe. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

Edgar Allan Poe, a Study in Genius, by John Wood Krutch. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Other People's Daughters, by Eleanor Rowland. Wembury, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

Detours (Passable but Unsatisfactory), by Philip S. Marden. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

A Study of the Christian Sects, by William H. Lyon. Boston: The Beacon Press, Inc. \$2.

Theodore Roosevelt, the American, by Edward H. Cotton. Boston: The Beacon Press. \$2.

The Dramatist, by Frederick Reynolds. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 35 cents.

Frederick Lonten, by D. W. Croft. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

The Lure of the Sea, Sea Lions of Today and Yesterday, edited by F. H. Lee. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Harvest of Youth, by Edward Davison. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

The Byzantine Empire, by Norman Housley. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

Colonel Gore's Second Case, by Lynn Brock. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

The Laughing Heart, by Beatrice Sheepsheath. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

The Dancing Girl of Shambala and Other Asiatic Tales, by Count de Bohème. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. \$2.50.

Pad Pringle, Pirate, by Ralph Henry Barbour. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.75.

Furniture Projects, by Frederick J. Bryant. Period III: The Manual Arts Microscope, by R. M. Neill. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

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THE HOME FORUM

To and From the Woodpile

EVERY man," says Thoreau, "looks at his woodpile with a kind of affection." If he has cut it himself, his affection is mingled with a pardonable pride as well as with memories of the pleasure he had in the cutting and with gratitude for the warmth it will give him on cold winter nights.

Whether sawing and chopping cord wood and kindling wood is a pleasure or not depends, I suppose, mostly on whether the sawyer and chopper has plenty of time and little other exercise. A farmer who has little spare time and plenty of other exercise, makes a hobby of cutting, using a rotary saw if he can; and the crescendo scream of the whizzing blade gives him a keen, even though unromantic, satisfaction, because it is saving time. But a sedentary man who adopts wood-chopping as a hobby has time enough to get acquainted with woods and even with each individual log. Later, during the winter, as he carries his cord wood in to the woodbox by the fireplace, he recognises many a stick of chin and all its shape or because of the trouble it gave him, or because it is a bit of hornbeam, or slippery elm, or sugar maple, and is thus distinguished from the mass of birch, beech and oak.

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But I think that man enjoys not only his woodpile, but wood generally with a kind of affection. Of all the materials which he uses, the log will be. Of all the toys of boyhood there is none quite so fascinating as a tool-chest, and he is fortunate if as a boy he has learned to use saw, plane, chisel, gouge, auger, and gimlet, to drive a nail, set a screw, lay a chalk-line, miter a corner, cut a mortise, and fit a dowel. The only dream of boyhood that transcends the owning of an equipped chest of tools is the owning of a turning-lathe, nor are there many joys superior to that of laying the edge of a chisel against a whirling block and watching the rings and spirals form under it as clay forms on the potter's wheel. Those of us who worked with wood as boys feel friendly toward it; we know its idiosyncrasies—how hard or how soft it is, whether it splits straight or crooked, which way the grain runs, and what it is good for. We may prefer to buy our furniture of some or brick, but we would rather have it made by cabinet-makers than bricklayers or masons. Various stones and clays have their qualities, too, of course, but these do not seem to touch one's heart so warmly as do the colors, grains, shapes, weatherings, seasonings, and "feels" of the great variety of woods; and in one respect they cannot compete with wood at all—they do not burn.

Sitting by an open fire in winter, we dream of the camp fires of summer, and every stick that we take out of the wood-basket is the key to old memories. "This," we say, "is a piece of silver birch," and we not only know that it will burn well, even though not fully seasoned, but we remember that its bark is one of the best of tinder and is good for all sorts of purposes from making water-pails to making canoes. We remember, too, that the young leaves are sweet and aromatic, pleasant to

At the Telescope

nibble on a walk through the woods, and we may pleasantly recall all the children whom we have made glad by showing them how to make tramp bread. What is that? you ask. Tramp bread is made by winding strips of dough round a sweet birch or sassafras stick and baking it over a camp fire by twirling as our forefathers twirled meat on a spit. The flavor of the stick permeates the bread, and is more liked by most children than by most grown people.

A chunk of beech calls up a picture of the peculiar appearance of a beech forest, with its ghostly iron-gray bales, and a recollection of the little three-sided beechnuts or mast, which we used to eat as children, when we could not find sweet acorns, chestnuts, hazels, or hickories. A white birch log on the fire sends us off to the north woods, with their multitudes of white aspens, dimmed by the snow, and to Maine lakes, where the sandy beaches, covered with sanddust from the mills, often present the spectacle of miniature forests of birch seedlings an inch high. Mingled with such memories is a mass of technical information about the fuel values of the different woods—an important consideration to the camper: how some, like basswood and chestnut, burn fast and hotly but leave no coals, and others, like oak and beech and, above all, hickory, make a bed of embers that will last all night. To people who have always cooked over gas or electricity, wood is simply wood and one piece is as good as another; but to one who has cooked for weeks over an open-air wood fire, each separate wood is stamped, so to speak, with its own signature and description and may even tell a long story.

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A group of lovers of the out-of-doors sitting round a fire in the winter will argue as merrily over the best way to build a camp fire in rainy weather as a group of golfers, sitting in the same place, will argue over the best way to approach a hole. One man always carries a newspaper in the lining of his coat or a candle-end in his pocket; another is never without a small tin of calcium carbide; a third relies on gasoline; and a fourth, scorning such civilized methods, burrows into dry stumps, crawls into thickets, climbs trees, for dry timber. The last is perhaps the true woodsman, though even he as a rule uses matches. To rely upon flint and steel, except in emergency, is perhaps something simpler to the average of oddity. Even Mr. Harry Roberts, author of "The Tramp's Handbook," and advocate of the primitive, advised the carrying of wax vestas and wax matches with fuses heads."

Nevertheless a true woodsman will find a kind of grim pleasure in overcoming difficulties that one less enthusiastic will avoid or forestall. It is from difficulties that one learns most and by difficulties one is impelled to invent ways and means. Since the camp fire is the heart and center of outdoor living, a true woodsman is an authority on fires and fuels. He is the kind of man who will illustrate for you at any time in your winter fireplace what Mr. Horace Kephart calls "the only three basic and orthodox ways of building a camp fire—the hunter's, the trapper's, and the Indian's." He is always scrupulous of amateurs who, as he says, use a word of woe to help a soup, and will explain how a gypsy can cook an entire meal over a flame hardly bigger than one's two fists. To watch him kneeling on the hearth-ring, shoving pine sticks, nursing his tiny flame, feeding it tenderly with tinder, and talking all the while out of the fullness of his quaint lore, is a pleasant sight, as it is honest and manly enthusiasm.

But the flame of the fire is perhaps being reflected from the surfaces of woodwork and furniture and reminds us that wood has other uses besides burning. Are there any colors, outside, and the Orient rug, so rich and so satisfying as the ones we may map? The patterns of the grain are so complex, the shades and tints so many and so variable, the surface so silken, that one comes to love them as precious. And they are precious. A piece of ancient oak that has become as hard as horn and as smooth as satin, an old mahogany table that has taken on a surface during two centuries, owe their beauty as much at least to the hand of man as to the hand of time, and represent a sum of loving care and daily labor that cannot be computed.

Wood was doubtless the first material man used. Out of it he has made houses, ships, furniture, and firearms. No wonder he loves it.

R. M. G.

Remoteness in Poetic Art

I strongly suspect that this quality of "remoteness" results from the instinctive and unerring selection of the essential and eternal element in experience, shorn of irrelevant and obscuring immediacies. The accidental and lasting stand, in a perspective that takes no account of the momentary or the things of the moment. It is, however, the experience, however recent, we see in the landscape, view of memory, with its refining eliminations, its ultimate revelations. Those readers whose appreciation of the glowing and passionate poetry on the instant, makes it difficult for them to adopt Wordsworth's "emotion recollected in tranquillity," may find here a hint as to the character of the process. The refinement and elimination, the election and emergence, are most commonly performed by memory "in tranquillity"; but the process is sometimes achieved on the instant, with an instinctive and revealing discrimination no less unerring than memory. With one poet the process is the one, with another poet it is the other: the instant and instinctive selection of the relevant through the reducing process of distance. The result is the same: the emergence of the significant image, naked and radiant and timeless, unclouded by the irrelevant and the accidental and the temporary.—David Morton, in "The Sonnet To-day—and Yesterday."

Answered Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The brook is singing roundelay,
As joyously as in the days
When summer woodlands heard;
Though leafless trees unanswered
Stand silent.

And none are left to praise
In all the silent, snow-wrapped
Land.

But every glad and lifted strain
To field and wood, shall live again;
No melody, no word.
Love is lost; its caroling
Will sound, when snow turns rain,
In feathered rhapsodies of spring.—
And earth be stirred.

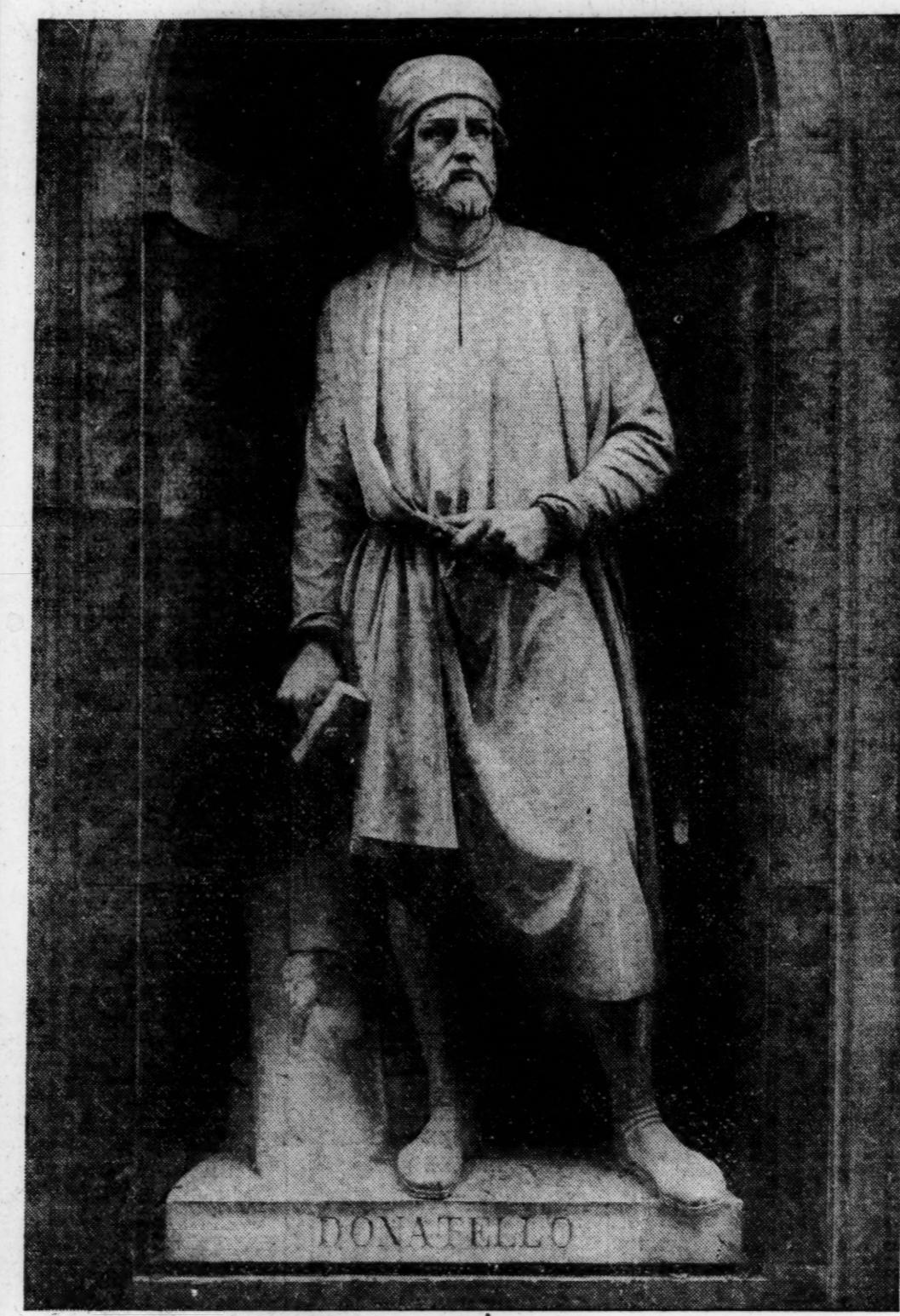
Sarah Wilson Middleton.

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Statue of Donatello, in the Portico of the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

The Florist's Window Garden

Oversættelse af Artikelen om Christian Science, som forekommer på Engelsk

paa denne Side

HENIMOD Slutningen af Josvas Bog ser vi et hyggeligt Bil-

lede af denne store Leder

anbragt i et Hjem efter Aars Omfæl-

ken og Kamp. Da det forsvaret

varne med skiftet imellem Is-

raels forskellige Stammer, fik Josva,

som sin Del, overdraget den By, som

han udbad sig, Tilmith-Sera paa

Efraimis Bjerg. Han genopbyggede

denne By og boede i den. Der er

klart, at det heldige Udfald af Josvas

Løbøbene var Resultatet af hans Til-

lid til God. Da han som ung sam-

med Kaleb og andre af Israels Ledere

blev sendt afsted for at udforske det

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erne da saa ud, de Stammer, som

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Gud. Da han var kommet til Jordene, Derefter maatte de forskel-

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endnu var blevet tilbage paa de Lande-

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Jesu Mission var dobbelt, den inde-

holder Beliering saa vel som Helbre-

delse. Blev ikke hans Tilfredshed

med sit Heldige Resultat af at have

magt over alle, hvorefter det skal

gengive sig af Jesu Resultat.

Det var en Generation, som han

hadde undervist i at demonstrere

Sandheden.

Mrs. Eddy har en Gang for alle

stillet Videnskaben om Gud frem for

Menneskene, saa at alle, gennem

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MORE SHORT COVERING BY BEAR PARTY

Stock Market Assumes a
Steady Tone — Pere
Marquette Up

NEW YORK March 10 (AP)—Stock prices bounded upward early this afternoon after an early period of irregularity.

The sudden outburst of strength followed the publication of the February annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, showing a relatively small increase in unfilled orders in view of the high rate of operations last month, and a dividend from \$4 to \$6, with the declaration of an extra dividend of \$2.

Pere Marquette, common, which had been hammered down to 80¢, on the morning, on reports that its special dividend would be declared today, quickly advanced to 87¢ on the nomination of the directors' action.

United States Steel common advanced a point.

Heavy buying for both accounts took place in the general utility, Chemical Foundation Company, Fuel and Light & Traction, Shubert Theater, Remington Typewriter, Republic Steel, and Westinghouse Air Brake, all selling 3 to 5 points above yesterday's final quotations.

Motors also spurred upward under the leadership of General Motors and Match Trucks.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, demand sterling at French francs yielding slightly to \$4.85, and 3.64½ cents, respectively, while Norwegian kroner soared 16 points to 11.60.

Bonds worked irregularly, higher in today's early trading as easier money tendencies stimulated buying interest.

French obligations quickly responded to the formation of a new cabinet under the leadership of Premier Blum, most of them getting back to the levels prevailing before the development of the latest political crisis.

Advances in domestic bonds were not fair, but the fairly wide buying movement in standard Erie convertible issues, International Great Northern firsts, New York, Ontario & Western, Buffalo, Rochester, & Pittsburgh, and Northern States Power, Republic & Meyers 7s, Pan-American Petroleum, and U. S. Steel 5s.

Uncertainty over the Nickel Plate merger plans of the Van Swerengens caused a recession of 1½ points in Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 6s, while Rogers Brown Iron's fall back almost 2 points on profit-taking. Liberty bonds were irregular.

SMALL PROFIT IS EARNED IN 1925 BY AMERICAN WOOLEN

The American Woolen Company has issued its twenty-seventh annual report covering the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1925.

This year for the first time the company presents a consolidated report which includes the Shawshank Mills and the Webster Mills, hitherto omitted, separate statements for those being previously issued.

The 1925 statement shows net profit after depreciation of \$34,917,000 to 1.19% of shares on the \$50,000,000 preferred stock and subsidiary dividends of \$1,000 per share.

After preferred stock and subsidiary dividends the deficit for the year was \$2,555,753.

Restoration to surplus of \$1,500,000, insurance and pension reserves no longer needed and \$71,958 balance of reserves resulted in a net gain of \$1,197,260 in profit after loss surplus.

In 1924 the company showed an operating deficit of \$4,025,865 and a final deficit after all charges of \$11,260,338.

Andrew G. Pierce, president, says, in his remarks to the stockholders:

"For the greater part of the year business was done on a falling raw material market, wool on the raw material market, wool on the raw material market, cotton on the raw material market, and so on."

The fact that a manufacturer can decline about 33 per cent during the 12 months.

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Bittner's "Great Mass"

By PAUL BECHERT

IT IS not easy to define justly and accurately the position of Julius Bittner in contemporary music, of which he is one of the most contradictory and versatile figures. For years he has turned out operas, operettas and dramatic plays in considerable numbers and with varying success. Bittner's operas are revivals of the old "Volksoper," which has been lost to the German stage (and which other nations have hardly ever possessed since the days of Lortzing); simple plots, couched in the popular language, with occasional lapses into strongly idiomatic diction, and a music nursed by Austrian folk song.

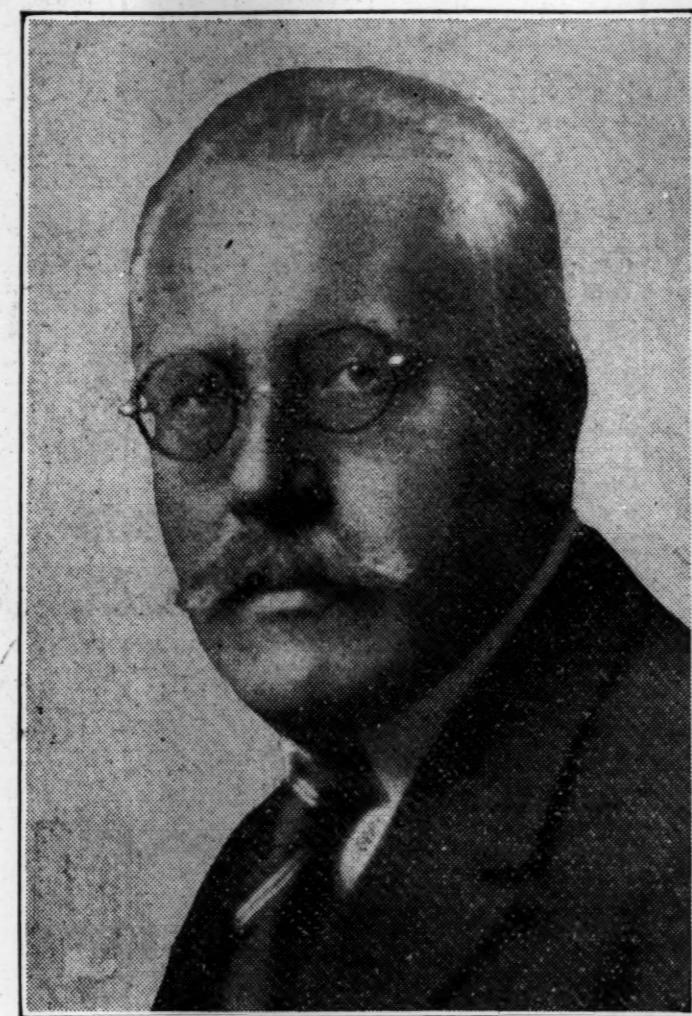
His later operas soared higher, but here Bittner's creative faculties did not always keep pace with his poetic fancy. "Der Musikanter" and "Das höllisch Gold" survive as happy specimens of Austrian "folk opera." They are direct in appeal and simple in their means, forceful scenes from Austrian peasant life, yet possessed of a nobler quality; Bittner's characters are not conventional, but types still generic—symbols, as it were, yet brimful of realism.

A "Naïve" Artist

Bittner is an example of what Schiller in one of his essays terms the "naïve" artist. Not the "romantic" (Schiller's synonym is the "sentimentalist" artist), but the truly naïve one, who creates without meditation and sophistication, whose work reflects an almost child-like pleasure in creating. It is the side of his art that has been overlooked, where others are respected or revered—but which has also evoked rebuke from the critical guild, especially outside of his native Austria. (But does he not share this fate with Anton Bruckner and Gustav Mahler, whose mentality and idiom are so foreign to the non-German as to obscure their beauties and sharpen the ear only for what is recognized as their "weaknesses")?

Bittner's creative vitality (often enough unbridled, improvisatory and heedless of bounds and laws), his profuseness in applying his talents in so many realms and to so many smaller causes, has solicited the reprobation of "dilettantism" from certain quarters. Bittner's inspiration was beyond doubt, but his craftsmanship not only as apparent.

Now Bittner comes forth with what is visibly designed as his supreme artistic effort, a "Great Mass and Te Deum," to silence the voices of his detractors. The moment is well chosen now, when the Staatsoper is playing his opera "Das höllisch Gold," and the Volksoper preparing his latest operetta, "Général d'amour." Bittner had been accused of lacking



Photograph by Fayer, Vienna

JULIUS BITTNER

The second concert event of the week was the reappearance here of Jascha Heifetz, after an interval of 12 years; an event which, in its outward aspects, concerned more than the popularity of the violinist. Jascha Heifetz, eagerly anticipated, was a revelation to those who admire an extraordinary technical proficiency, the professional violinist, above all, and that species of concert-goer who is wont to "time" the pianist in a performance of the "Minute Waltz."

Those, however, who see in Bach's Chaconne and Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata" more than mere vehicles for technical wizardry, left Heifetz's concerts in disappointment. The reception of the famous Russian violinist was the coldest ever accorded here to an artist of renown; indeed the absence of poetic elements in Heifetz's playing almost inspires an unjust underestimation of his undoubtedly technical mastery and beautiful tone quality.

Detroit Has Six Symphony Concerts Within a Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 8—Music of more than ordinary interest was offered to its patrons by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at the concerts March 5 and 6. Mr. Stock opened his program with the "Mélusina" overture by Mendelssohn, one of those compositions which, once disregarded, has long languished in neglect. There was good reason why the overture should have been interpreted anew. Mendelssohn was not, to be sure, one of those flaming geniuses whose inspirations make an indelible impression on the heart; yet his was a happy and a mellifluous gift, carrying a pleasant and a sunny message to the ear.

The conductor of the orchestra deserved the gratitude of his listeners, in that he included in his scheme of the seldom played but beautiful Concerto which in B-flat major, which composed for the Margrave of Brandenburg, was originally written for two violins da braccio, two viola da gamba, violoncello and harpsichord. As the viola de braccio and da gamba are to be found now only in glass cases in museums, the editor of the concert replaced them respectively by violas and violoncellos, and the performers on those instruments in Mr. Stock's organization greatly distinguished themselves also, as did their colleagues, in the reading of Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," a brilliant if rather theatrical composition.

A novelly opened the second division of the concert. Jacques Ibert is not a familiar name in American concert halls and his "Escalades" is the only piece he has had represented on the programs of the Chicago Orchestra. The music of this piece, which endeavored to give an impression in sound of three Mediterranean ports, proved to be imaginative and admirably scored. Effectively novelties do not appear to be numerous these days, and by that token "Escalades" will probably be heard in Orchestra Hall again. The remainder of the program was devoted to Wolf's "Sérénade" and to Strauss' amusing "Till Eulenspiegel."

The Apollo Musical Club, assisted by five soloists—Flora Waakla, soprano; Leah Pratt, contralto; Eugene Dressler, tenor; Ruth Pease, bass, and Charlotte Simon, mezzo-soprano—presented Mendelssohn's "Elijah" March 5. Mr. Harrison Wild's organization offered a fluent and often a stirring interpretation of a work which it has sung sufficiently often to give it not only a comfortable sense of security, but an opportunity to discover the dramatic and poetic qualities of the music. The soloists were adequate, in some instances having risen to higher flights than those which have distinguished the vocalists who adhere rigorously to what are considered to be the "traditions" of oratorio.

F. B.

"The Chief Thing," by Nicholas Everard, will be presented by the Theater Guild, New York, on March 22, at the Guild Theater. In the cast of over 30 are McKay Morris, Kay Johnson, Dwight Frye, Helen Westley, Ernest Cossart, Henry Travers, Alice Belmore, Cliffe, Esther Mitchell, Edward G. Robinson, Edith Meiser, Romney Brent and Stanley Wood.

"A Fine Suburban Lot," by Lawrence Langner, will be produced soon by Gustav Blum in New York.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysée Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, France, and other cities of France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; and on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysée Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

Myra Hess Soloist With St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, March 2 (Special Correspondence)—For the thirteenth pair of symphony concerts, the St. Louis Orchestra, under the conductorship of Rudolph Ganz, played the following program:

Sylvia Lent is a rare artist. Her tone is true and of rare sweetness, and while she fulfills every musical demand, there is no striving after effect of greater maturity than she feels within herself.

Mr. Stokowski appeared again in Detroit with the Philadelphia Orchestra after a lapse of several years. An out-of-the-ordinary program began with the Rachmaninoff Second Concerto for piano and orchestra, with Lester Donahue as soloist. Donahue is a pianist of excellent attainment, but it was Stokowski who guided the destiny of the concerto and the pianist who practically took rank with the others in the ensemble. Perhaps the piano, which included some "improvements in tone and pedal," invented by John Hays Hammond Jr., might prove more to advantage if heard by itself and out of relation to the orchestra, but it was undoubtedly lacking in timber and surely did not come up to all that had been promised for it.

The other works came in the following order: "Fête-Dieu à Seville," by Albeniz; "La Cathédrale Engoutte," by Debussy; Stravinsky's "L'Oiseau de Feu," and the Bach Passacaglia.

Stokowski impresses one ever afresh with the fascination of his beat, somewhat recalling that of Nikisch. He controls his forces with an effortless vitality that stimulates the men and his evident appreciation of them as individual artists earns the best each has to give. Each choir plays as one instrument and never have we heard in any orchestra a finer string section; and almost each can be heard in the wood winds and horns. Every instance came to its utmost effectiveness in the new hall, which is proving acoustically remarkable. The audience numbered at least 5000 and did not depart until the conductor had been recalled at least a dozen times and had his men repeatedly rise to acknowledge the ovation.

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To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Ten Philadelphia Painters

Philadelphia, Feb. 27
Special Correspondence

IF ONE has watched the development of the Ten Philadelphia Painters, now exhibiting at the Art Club, during the years of their joint display, one has grown conscious of the deepening of individual powers of self-expression, powers to see and to execute. No group exhibition of the season has achieved such a lavish flow of color so well tempered by taste.

There is an advantage in this banding together of congenial, though different art personalities which may be felt particularly in the general high standard of the work shown, and in the number of canvases contributed by each painter.

One is not forced to judge an artist on insufficient proof, and may study to his satisfaction the individual bent of each exhibitor.

Europe, as usual, plays an important rôle.

The peasants of the

work,

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

When Georges Clemenceau, the French War Premier, was challenged during the Paris Peace Conference to open the discussions of the allied chief executives to the public, he replied that he would never subject a friendly prime minister to the political embarrassment at home of having one of his proposals rejected. That was one of the advantages of the old style, secret negotiations. It permitted the diplomats to save their faces.

Somewhat the same system may be continued within the closed sessions of the League of Nations. No public record is made of what goes on there. But sometimes it becomes necessary for a prime minister to publish in advance his intentions, first, in order to get the support of public opinion at home, and, secondly, to enable him to say in the conference itself that the honor of his country does not permit him to yield.

Something of this sort seems to have happened in regard to the impending enlargement of the Council. Ordinarily Aristide Briand is too foxy to be caught in a "cul-de-sac" unawares. As a rule, he prepares in advance an avenue of escape. But this time he has committed himself beforehand to the proposition that Poland, the ally of France, should get a permanent seat on the Council at the same time as Germany, and the so-called "French bloc" within the League supports him with a unanimity that can hardly be accidental.

Within the Council itself he foresees debates on the new frontiers drawn up at Paris, colonial mandates for Germany and further agitation for disarmament, all unpleasant contingencies for France. Under such circumstances, Poland as a permanent member will offset the influence of Germany. Privately the project of enlargement was broached at Locarno, but unless brought out into the open, the chances of accomplishment were small. Now the Latin-Slav cohorts stand united.

A somewhat similar dilemma Sweden has created for itself, perhaps unwittingly, by announcing in advance its opposition to the French scheme. Even the Riksdag has been made to support the Social-Democratic Government in its stand. As customary, whenever anything disagreeable occurs, the French see behind this attitude German inspiration. More likely it is British, because the publication of the French demand has also solidified public opinion there. At the last moment a newspaper dispatch from Geneva, apparently of French origin, suggested that Sweden could solve the difficulty by resigning and giving its place to Poland, a French scheme bruited last fall before the elections to the nonpermanent seats by the Assembly.

But undoubtedly, as has happened before, with the European statesmen meeting face to face about the Council table at Geneva, these difficulties will be ironed out. Poland will probably be given a nonpermanent seat, either at the expense of Sweden or of one of the French satellites, or even more likely by the addition of an extra nonpermanent place at the Assembly session next fall. It is in providing a common meeting place for the European executives that the League fulfills its greatest service, for in diplomacy, as an old axiom has it, while there is talk there is hope.

Bishop William F. Anderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an address released for publication today, succeeds in making it clear that in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution the question is not merely one of temperance, or prohibition, but of the maintenance of the Government and the support of the Constitution as a whole. This distinguished churchman does not confine himself to a narrow or merely personal view in an effort to reconcile the claims of the exponents of personal liberty, so called, with those of defenders of purely ethical standards. He sees the problem in its larger proportions, in which democracy itself is assailed in its stronghold by all its traditional foes.

Emphasis is laid upon the fact, as Bishop Anderson finds it, that the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment by the United States created more interest among other nations than any other act in this generation of American history. With the eyes of the world upon the country, the test of democracy, he says, centers upon the question as to whether or not, having enacted this law, the Government is strong enough to enforce it. He quite reasonably concludes that a confession of failure would undoubtedly be misfortune to popular government in every part of the world. Thus enforcement of the law, or, in other words, its voluntary observance by the people of the country enacting it, becomes "an issue with a world setting of the greatest significance."

Bishop Anderson makes it clear that he entertains no false views regarding the efforts which are being made to discredit the law and to bring about its nullification through continued violations. He finds the liquor interests of the world combined to defeat this amendment. These he enumerates as the ale interests of England, the whisky interests of Scotland, the beer interests of Germany, and the wine interests of southern Europe, including France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Backed by tremendous wealth and political influence, these smugglers are endeavoring to dictate to the American people the measure of their own sobriety and the nature of their laws. While he does not admit even the remotest possibility of the law's final defeat, he does warn against a reassertion of the discredited and outlawed influence of the saloon in politics. The overthrow of this so-called power was, he says, a distinct triumph, theoretically. "But now," he declares, "we face the question as to whether the Government shall cringe in the face of this,

its old enemy, or whether the people shall rise in the might of their moral convictions and smite the liquor traffic to the death."

Those who have condoned and abetted the wholesale violation of the law come in for the bishop's specific criticism. Official lethargy and indifference, the desire for self-indulgence, commercialism rampant in the life of the Nation, and the use of money in subsidizing many organs which have a large part in shaping public opinion, are arrayed as the foes of government. "It has been nothing short of amazing," observes Bishop Anderson, "to note how largely the press of the country seems to have been subsidized by the liquor interests. There are a few noteworthy exceptions. All honor to them. I do not classify them. They classify themselves by their attire. The cause has been betrayed again, and again in the house of its supposed friends."

Lawlessness in all its forms, but particularly as it is manifested in violations of the Eighteenth Amendment, is seen as the greatest enemy of democracy. Bishop Anderson would deal severely with those who utter treasonable attacks upon any provision of the Federal Constitution. He criticizes any policy which encourages the education, at public expense, of those who employ their acquired talents in assaulting and condemning the established order. He does not believe the real menace to the law lies in its violation by the confirmed addicts. These will be unable to influence anyone. But he does see the necessity of training the rising generation in patriotic, conscientious observance of law as the basic condition of the perpetuity of the Republic.

Bishop Anderson finds hopeful promise in the fact that the people of America have never been tolerant with any form of treason to the Constitution. It is time for them now, he insists, to deal without mercy with all seditious teachings and persons. He charges the people to remember that these influences within the country's own borders, even within the colleges and universities, are as dangerous and as menacing as those which thrust themselves upon America from eastern or southern Europe, or from any other country of the world. "When the people generally shall come to this attitude," he concludes, "the Eighteenth Amendment will rise in its own authority above all further discussion and will be recognized as one of the most constructive enactments of the Congress of the United States in a generation of our national history."

Aside from its intrinsic importance, the discovery of element No. 61 has a certain sentimental interest, in that it is the first such discovery ever made in America. There are still four more elements to be found by investigators throughout the world, and while they may not prove of any great practical value, their discovery will provide one of the most thrilling "races" that physical science has yet scheduled for its world audience. Incidentally it has taken nearly twenty years of research in the "rare earth" group of the chemical field to bring about this latest find, which lies midway between neodymium and samarium, Nos. 60 and 62, respectively. It may be recalled that the element which this one displaces as the previously most recent is hafnium, the discovery of which was announced in Copenhagen in 1923. Helium, by the way, is the youngest element which is at all familiar to the ordinary run of people.

Indications are said to be that an unofficial poll of the United States Senate indicates conclusively that the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee of that body recommending the unseating of Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa and the seating of his Democratic opponent, Daniel F. Steck, will be

adopted. Mr. Brookhart was first elected to the Senate in 1922, to fill the unexpired term of William S. Kenyon, resigned. He was, on the face of the returns, re-elected in 1924 to the full six-year term, which would expire in March, 1931. His election was contested by his opponent, fraud having been alleged. The final count of ballots, as completed by the committee, is said to show Mr. Steck's election by the narrow plurality of fifty-seven votes. This result was reached, according to information given out in advance of the submission of the report, after counting all the ballots cast. Stipulations made by opposing counsel worked out in such a way that, if all the ballots which both sides agreed should be eliminated because of certain markings were cast out, and all counted with certain other markings, Mr. Steck's plurality would have been more than 1700.

It is believed that in the final vote upon the adoption of the committee's report the entire radical bloc, so called, will vote against the seating of the contestant, but notwithstanding this it is said that the vote for the report will be overwhelming. The result will be to add one to the Democratic roll of the Senate. Apparently the Republican majority prefers an outspoken Democrat to an unsympathetic Republican as an opponent. And yet, as one regards the somewhat generous action of the Senate in seating Mr. Nye of North Dakota, a known nonconformist, its attitude in the Brookhart case is not so easily explained.

It has been made apparent since the election, even if it was not apparent before, that Senator Brookhart was not the choice of the Republicans of Iowa to succeed himself. It may be said as definitely that Mr. Steck was not the choice of the Iowa Democrats. The returns from the state elections showed a tremendous turnover in the vote. It had been generally conceded that Brookhart's plurality would be between 50,000 and 200,000. But his former Republican supporters deserted him by thousands and voted for Steck. On the other hand, other thousands of Democrats refused to support their party's candidate and voted for Brookhart. It may be said, therefore, that Mr. Steck owes his election, even by a narrow margin, to the Republicans, who now seem inclined to adopt him.

But the promised sequel to this outcome is more interesting than the story itself. In No-

ember next Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa will, in the ordinary course of events, again be a candidate for re-election. He has served continuously as a Senator since Nov. 24, 1908. Denied the seat which he claimed to have won against the opposition of his former Republican friends, Mr. Brookhart, it is believed, will immediately announce his candidacy for the seat now held by Senator Cummins. Indeed, it is intimated that Mr. Brookhart is already in the race by proxy. One of the four candidates, among whom Mr. Cummins is included, who are seeking the Republican senatorial nomination in Iowa, is said to be a stalking horse of the Brookhart faction. With the issue of the Steck-Brookhart contest determined, it is hinted that this candidate will withdraw in favor of his principal.

It is encouraging to find that the Scottish housing problem has at last got out of the controversial stage and is on the way to solution, a start having been made in Glasgow to build forty-four steel houses, as part of the Government scheme to erect 2000 to help relieve the shortage. That

the shortage is acute may be realized when it is stated that 2000 represent but 2 per cent of the total estimated requirements. There has been much delay in getting the project into operation. Trade union conditions have been insisted upon by the building trades, although the work can be done by unskilled labor, and there have been threats of action against the local authorities in the event of their supporting the project.

Most of the difficulties have been surmounted, and on the matter of the fair wages clause, which was a point at issue, it is claimed that the rates and conditions conform to this, and that there is acceptance of the clause embodied in the contracts. The advantages of the scheme, which is supplementary to the work of the normal building trade, are many. The houses can be constructed in a comparatively short time, and being standardized, can be erected at low cost. There is no scarcity of materials, nor of men competent to do the work—as the labor will be recruited from the army of unemployed.

The steel houses now in course of construction—known as the Weir type—are composite structures consisting of steel plates for the outer wall, and a high grade composition sheet for the inner lining, both attached to a strong wooden frame with a double cellular air space between. The foundations are of concrete, the flooring of white pine. The houses in the Garscadden district of Glasgow are of three apartments, a living room, two bedrooms, scullery and bathroom. Mass production methods are utilized, the houses being produced in quantity at the factory.

Some idea of the notorious housing conditions prevailing in Scottish towns may be gained from a glance at the report of the royal commission dealing with the congested areas in Glasgow:

In the older tenements or "lands" the passages are often dark, narrow, and foul-smelling. Some passages are T-shaped, and at the further end it is necessary to light a match in the daytime in order to distinguish the doors. Those doors and the partitions are so poorly constructed that there is no privacy even within the houses. In other cases there is a single long passage traversing the tenement, with doors on either side giving access to different houses (in certain "back lands" in the Cowcaddens ward in Glasgow there are as many as ten or twelve houses opening on one passage). With this arrangement thorough ventilation is impossible.

It is deplorable conditions such as these that have spurred the authorities on to action, despite the formidable opposition, for it is such conditions that nourish agitations which, for want of a better term, have come to be known as Communism on the Clyde. Much has been made of the seamy side of Glasgow and other towns within the industrial belt of the Clyde; there are redeeming features which better housing conditions may bring to light.

Random Ramblings

After many years of idleness the United States frigate Constitution will put to sea again, but not under a magnificent press of sail as was used in the vessel's heyday. It will be towed to all the chief ports of the country to be exhibited as part of a campaign to raise sufficient funds for its preservation. Though more than 100 years have elapsed since its first encounter and another generation lives to wish it success, it looks as if the Constitution were about to score another victory.

An Associated Press dispatch from Providence, R. I., says that the National Poetry Council has proclaimed May 1 "National Egg Day," on which the Nation is invited to participate in a fitting tribute to the American hen. If May 1 were the only day on which Americans had to pay tribute to the hen, or whoever it is that charges around a dollar a dozen for eggs in the cold gray days of winter, what a glorious celebration it would be.

Patterned after the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World in New York Harbor, a colossal statue of Lenin is being erected in Soviet Russia, which will be visible to all ships at sea for a distance of fifty miles. Will it carry a red light?

"The Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land. It must be obeyed." Thus writes J. W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. A mighty man is he.

A parade of 2000 mill strikers at Clifton, N. J., according to a news dispatch, was dispersed with a shower of snowballs. Much better than bombs. The gentlemen at Geneva might take notice.

Relativity among the reviewers: they are veterans if writing on the seven arts for sixty years; on "movies," twenty years; on radio, two years.

There is a vast difference between obtaining and securing a position. Vide Webster.

France, of course, wants the German problem looked at from a Seine point of view.

Who will sing a song of spring? Pussy-will-o. Pussy-will-o.

Be it ever so humble, there is no smile like your own.

The Pudboro' Kennel Association Dinner

"Bring your dinner jacket and a few funny stories," was the P. S. to a letter from my brother-in-law, Archibald, in which he invited me to spend the next week-end at his country place in Sussex. "A few funny stories" rather puzzled me. I wired: "Delighted, but why funny stories?"

"S O S" was Archibald's telegram in reply.

This deepened the mystery, but being something of a wireless expert (I own a crystal receiving set), I knew at once that "S O S" was a call for help, and I began to ransack my mental storehouse in search of any funny stories that might have stowed themselves away therein.

I found two or three that were not bad, dusted them off, polished them up, and two days later, with my dinner jacket in a suitcase, departed for Archibald's country home. Mrs. Archibald was alone in the garden when I arrived. Her greeting was sisterly but somber. Something was evidently weighing upon her.

"Where's Archibald?" I asked.

"In his study," replied my sister with a sigh.

"Not again?" I exclaimed.

She nodded her head solemnly, and, handing me a newspaper, pointed to a paragraph. The paper was the Pudboro' Clarion, and the paragraph read as follows:

Additional interest in the forthcoming dinner of the Pudboro' Kennel Association on Saturday evening lies in the fact that one of the speakers will be Mr. Archibald Plumpton, whose reputation as a humorist was firmly established by his speech at the opening of the Bazaar in aid of the No Man's-Pump Fund a few weeks ago. As the Vicar so aptly remarked at the time, spontaneous humor is a rare gift.

My sister looked at me wistfully as I handed the paper back, and, responding to the unspoken appeal, I sought Archibald in his study. He regarded me with a vacant eye as I entered, for his thoughts were evidently focused upon some sheets of manuscript that littered his desk, but suddenly his expression changed, and, rising, he grasped my hand with unwonted fervor.

"Did you bring them?" he asked, expectantly.

"Bring what?"

"Those funny dog stories."

"Dog stories? No! I didn't know you wanted dog stories, but I've got a story about an Irishman, and one about a Scotsman, and another about a retired colonel that—" ♦ ♦ ♦

Archibald strode the floor and waved his hands in interruption.

"Not a bit of good, old chap, not a bit! It was funny dog stories I expected from you. Don't you realize that I've got to speak at a dinner of the Pudboro' Kennel Association on Saturday evening—that all the speeches will be about dogs, dogs, dogs, and nothing else? And as for your funny stories, why, man alive! don't you realize that three prominent members are from the Emerald Isle, that the president, who is the village squire, is a Scot, and that Colonel Roarington, the vice-president, served thirty years in India and came back with a curiously impregnated temperament? Don't you realize all this?"

"Perfectly, since you mention it, which, by the way, you hadn't before. However, you are not compelled to make a speech, are you?"

Archibald groaned. "I've promised. I am expected to live up to the reputation I unconsciously made at the opening of that pump bazaar a few weeks ago. I've not been able to recall all I said that day, but it must have been corking funny from the way they laughed. And now I'm in demand, so to speak, as a humorous raconteur!"

And suddenly, with a quizzical glance at me, he added, "As for my speech, I must say that it is getting late, and—er—the egg will keep—er—and as the Pudboro' Kennel Association is to a certain extent—er—associated with dogs, in conclusion I may say that as I gaze upon this brilliant gathering tonight, I am reminded of the philosopher who said that the—er—less he saw of dogs the more he loved humans—er—I mean to say, the less he—er—the more he—er—that is, the more he saw of humans the more he loved dogs, and as we—er—look about us tonight I am sure we—er—all agree with him."

It was a flushed but triumphant Archibald that subsided into his chair to the accompaniment of sustained applause terminating with "For he's a jolly good fellow!"

As I stepped into the garden before breakfast the next morning for a breath of the sparkling air, I came upon Archibald wandering in a downcast manner among his flowers, but his thoughts apparently were not with the beautiful blossoms, otherwise Jock, his Cairn terrier, would not have been burrowing for an imaginary rabbit in the tulip bed. Archibald looked up and brightened at my approach.

"I say, old chap," he said, "do you happen to know any funny stories about chickens?"

"I can't recall any," I replied after a moment's thought.

"Why?"

"I'm booked for a speech at the Pudboro' Poultry Association dinner next week. I promised last night," said Archibald, gloomily.

"Well, for a man who declared his intention of squelching—"

"I know," interrupted Archibald with a groan, "but what could I do? They wouldn't accept me seriously, even my silly stories saved the situation, but now—why, even my wife thinks I am a brilliant humorous speaker! She actually urged me! And of course they expect something funny from me."

"Well, there is always the story about the curate and the egg, you know," I said helpfully.

Archibald started, brightened and finally beamed upon me.

"Of course, old chap, how clever of you to think of it!"

Poultry Association—egg—why, it couldn't be beaten. Thanks very much, I'm frightfully grateful and—er—all that. Let's go in to breakfast."

I shall not be present at the Pudboro' Chicken Dinner. B. F.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Concerning Robert Owen's Birthplace

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the recent article, "New Harmony Celebrates Coming of the Owenites," Robert Owen is given a Scottish nationality. This is incorrect. He was born about the year 1740 in Newton, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and commenced his work in the stable industry of that locality; woolen manufacture.

He went to Lanarkshire to work out his Socialist ideas, and was there fourteen years before migrating to the Wabash.